THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,494—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
27th May	ARABIA	7903		
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th „	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905
NERA	5,807	X	24th June „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

THE "S. S. PROME," Sailing from Bombay direct to MARSEILLES. Fare Rs. 450. Good accommodation and comfortable.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Bombay 19th May 1905

MAY 1st 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool. 1905	Due at Port Said about. 1905	Due Bombay about. 1905	Leave Bombay. 1905
B	Stanley Hall	4164	*Nuttal	20th Ap.	3rd May	17th My.	24th My.
B	City of Agra	4608	*Brown	8th May	20th „	2nd Jun.	16th Jun
A	City of Vienna	4672	Morrison	26th „	7th Jun.	20th „	25th „
B	Merton Hall	4331	*Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd „	6th July.	11th Jul.

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on or about 22nd May, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 2 P.M.

FOR MARMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,900 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 26th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Mitcovich	6,056	20th „ „
† NIPPON	L. Solca	6,316	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	...	15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port on route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th July 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 53.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—C No. 6.

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES OF

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURRES, etc...	1 12 „

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
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UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.

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ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

PULMONARY BALSAM.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24TH.

VERONIQUE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

L. FONDA,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA have REMOVED to their NEW OFFICES in "CANADA BUILDING", Hornby Road, between Navsari and King's Buildings.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1905.

Re DEBENTURES OF THE SORAB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the payment of Rs. 400 per Debenture being the balance of principal per Debenture of the above Company will be made by the Trustees for the Debenture-holders at the registered Office of the Company at No. P14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay between the hours of 1 and 2-30 P. M. on and after WEDNESDAY next the 24th instant (except Saturdays) in terms of the Trust Deed dated the 5th day of July, 1897, on surrender of the Debentures and receipts duly signed by the holders for the payment. Forms of receipts can be had at the Office of the Company from and after MONDAY next the 22nd instant on production of the Debentures.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1905.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Solicitors for the Trustees for the Debenture-holders.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

Fee, Rs. 25 for selecting, examining as to soundness and boxing of an animal for Up-country, and Rs. 20 for Local Purchasers.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
~~No. 1 Flor de Gorey in~~ box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50..	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK,
OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.
Price list on application.
Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,

OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

IT is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

Apply

E. J. LAZARUS AND CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER Delhi—With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far famed "Essence of Papiya." I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly, but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S

PLAGUE SOLUTION. 8 As.

" Has given the best results of any remedy, &c,

—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna

GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from—

SUPDT. T. C. Laboratory, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address : "CHEMICUS BOMBAY."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH DURING THE MONSOON.

WITH effect from the 15th June, 1905, and until further notice the KHOPOLI BRANCH will be CLOSED for all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic,

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1905.

THE SORAB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the above Company (now in liquidation) are hereby required to submit the same with their names and addresses and full particulars of the claims to the Undersigned Liquidator of the above Company at the Registered Office of the Company, Hummum Street, Fort, within a Fortnight from this date after which no claims will be registered.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1905.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, GERMAN COURSE.

ALL whose professional duties make a knowledge of German necessary or desirable, are informed that a GERMAN COURSE will commence at St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL next July, provided a sufficient number of applications are received in time. The course will last two years. For particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

COTTON PRESSING MACHINERY.

NOTICE.

AS some MISUNDERSTANDING appears to have arisen with regard to our representation in India we hereby give Notice that Messrs. DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co., of Bombay, are our SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency, Punjab, Sindh and Rajputana, and such parts of the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Madras Presidency as lie East of Longitude 80°, and South of Latitude 14°, for the Sale of our Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Pumping Engines, Pumps &ca. Also Steam Hammers, Steam Presses, and Pile Drivers.

And we further notify that no other person or persons are officially authorised to offer our machinery for sale in the districts above named.

For NASMYTH, WILSON & CO., LD,
EDWARD H. GREG, JUN.
Managing Director,
Bridgewater Foundry Patricroft,
Near Manchester,

27th April 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Belasis Road, Byculla, occupied by the Bombay Stable Company.

Under instructions from Ahmed bin Sheikh Abdul Wahab Mushari and Mahomed bin Sheikh Abdul Wahab Mushari, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties ;—

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate to the north of the Bellasis Road, Byculla, in the Registration Subdistrict of Island of Bombay, with the buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 11'176 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old Nos. 16121,25 and 26 and new Nos. A-13933, 13734, 13735, A-13768, C-13661, C-13662, new Survey Nos. 3 A-3532, 2-7-3533, 1-35-75, 2-3576, 11 3564, B-13664, B-13332, B-3563, 1-3563, 1-3561, 1A-3563 and 1 B-A 3563 and bounded as follows ; that is to say on or towards the east partly by the property of Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee Bottlewala and Ardeshir Byramji Limbuwala and partly by the property of Cursetji Dadabhoy Boownagri, on or towards the west partly by land belonging to Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jeetakar, partly by the property of Lingobai, the wife of Rajaram Kamati, on or towards the north by a new proposed road and on or towards the south by the Belasis Road aforesaid, together with the following buildings nowstanding thereon, viz, stables for horses, consisting of tiled roofs supported by wooden posts intersected in places by dwarf walls as partitions and an upper-storeyed building, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 3325 at 3327, 3316 at 3321, 3323 (1) 3324 (2) 3825–3828–3829–183) and 1874—(1) and street Nos (10) at (12) 4) at (6) 10–11 A—12—12—16—17—20—25 and No. 1

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Forasland situate at Ripon Road, in the Registration Subdistrict and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 145½ square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 211, new No. 13,736, new Survey No. 1.3563, and assessed by the assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3,824 (1) Street No. 11 and bounded on the north, east and west by the property of Hassonally Mulla Hakimji and on the south by a proposed road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale or inspection of title-deeds apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED INTESTATE AND UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th and FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m. each day, sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate and unserviceable properties.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, mahogany dinning table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, large cabinet and table ornaments, hanging and table lamps by Hinks and Ditmars, rich carpets, one nearly new ebonized cottage piano by Rosa & Co., fancy jardiniers, rich pictures, one lot books, brass and iron double bedsteads, almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, copper utensils, one well-bred grey Arab 14-1 hands, good trapper, and is sound condition, and one rubber-tyred cabriolet complete with C. springs, a good monsoon trap, &c., &c., The property of C. W. Dimmock Esq proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th May, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls.
2 cases coloured prints.
7 cases white Bertings.
6 cases cotton Oxfords.
5 cases fancy bordered bleached Dhooties.
On account and at the risk of Dayachund Bhogalchand.
8 bales grey yarn.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 24th May, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed property at Girgaum, advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further intimation.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KANDAWADEE STREET.

On SATURDAY the 27th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Mooljee Hunsraj and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bhagirathibai widow of Raoji Narayan, Savitribai widow of Anandrao Narayan, Parvatibai, widow of Harishankar Narayan and Dwarkabai, wife of Sakharam Raghobashet and Sakharam Raghobashet, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of February, 1901, the following property, viz. ;—

All that piece of Fazandari ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kandawadi Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, fronting towards the west of the street and bounded on the east by the road leading to the street, on the west by the property of Ragoonath, on the north by the property of Pandurang Ragheba and on the south by the property of Mudusudan Damodar, formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagors, containing by admeasurement 115 and four-ninths square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 743 and Street No. 6

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4 A, Wellesly House, Wellington Lines, opposite the Band Stand, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture also open carved furniture, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, sideboard, bedsteads, almiras, nearly new Humber gent's bicycle, rugs, ice box, books, lady's and gent's saddles, camera, perambulator, rich table ornaments, windproof lamp etc., the property of Dr. C. H. CAYLEY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th May, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TWO HORSES and two TUMTUMS available in exchange for maintenance for few months. J. H. LEE-HORWOOD, Nippon Buildings, 1st Floor.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED Intelligent PUPILS for recognised Accountancy and Commercial Examinations of London. Passing guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, Public Accountant, 10, Church Gate Street.

SHORTHAND REPORTER.—WANTED for Calcutta a COMPETENT SHORTHAND REPORTER and TYPIST. Salary Rs. 175—25—250. Apply to Box No, 3411, M., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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ROOMS with board in one of the best BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Sea up to garden wall, Apply Box 3359 M., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage ; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information, Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" .... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" .... " 7 8 0 " "

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Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL.—Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL................................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND........................	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS................	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)

Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)

Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND................	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya.
Kandy,

Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.........................	£110 000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Bombay.
Delney.
Hawai.
Hongkong.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat,
Bengal.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week,—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch, Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

A SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT for the Surat City Municipality. Salary Rs. 130 rising to Rs. 200 by yearly increments of Rs. 10 per mensem plus horse allowance Rs. 25 per mensem. Applicant must have a knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitary Science and must be young, sober, energetic and able to ride. If the candidate be a medical men, he will not be permitted to engage in private practice. Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 10th June 1905.

By Order
A. M. GANDHI,
Secretary,
Surat City Municipality.
Municipal Office, Surat, 8th May, 1905.

FOR SALE

IN SIMLA A first class PRINTING PRESS and PLANT in good working order. For full particulars apply to Box No. 3399 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MOTOR CAR

WE have OPENED a SPECIAL BRANCH in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Tyres Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to 32in. kept in Stock.

For particulars apply to :—

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE CURE FOR

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours ; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom, and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY

GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.

and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

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WHY KIDNEY DISEASE IS SO SERIOUS.

KIDNEY DISEASE is serious, because it comes on so quietly. It has many symptoms, but often they are mistaken for other diseases. Headaches, rheumatism, a nervous, irritable condition, weak heart, dropsy, sleeplessness, an always tired feeling, yellow complexion, unnatural urine, too much or too little urine—there are just as much symptoms of kidney disease as backache, gravel, bladder trouble, etc.

Kidney disease may have been working in the system for years before the patient suspected the cause of his trouble. That's the danger.

Treat the kidneys at the first sign of any ailment. That is the only safe way. Keep them well, and they will keep you well. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help the kidneys to filter the blood, and remove from it all disease-breeding impurities. That explains their success.

We know that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills (which are sold by all chemists) will help everyone suffering from kidney or bladder trouble, and we will gladly send a free sample box to any one who mentions this paper. Address: FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England.

COMBRIDGE'S
ROYAL ASIATIC .... STATIONERY
SUITABLE FOR HALF-ANNA POSTAGE.

Rs. a.

AZURE LAID, 8vo. 5 qrs.... 0 9
Envelopes, per 100 .... 0 10
1 ream, (480 sheets) 2 4
500 Envelopes, ... 3 2

AZURE, THICK 8vo. 5 qrs.. 0 12
Envelopes, per 100 .... 0 14
1 ream, (4 packets) 3 0
500 Envelopes.................. 4 6

CREAM LAID, 8vo. 5 qrs.... 0 9
Envelopes per 100 .... 0 10
1 ream, (480 sheets) 2 4
500 Envelopes 3 2

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
STATIONERS, DIE-SINKERS,
BOMBAY.

ACORIDINE.
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.
EXPERIENCE SPEAKS THUS:

I have derived much benefit by the use of your Acoridine, please send me two more bottles.

MRS. B.

My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of your Acoridine.

D. D. A.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THE DECAY OF THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

THE "Medical Press" (April 19):—"Among the signs of the times must undoubtedly be reckoned the gradual but distinct alteration that is taking place in the relationship of the public and the doctor. . The charge we refer to is the subversion of the old, intimate, confidential reliance in the family doctor in time of sickness and trouble in favour of a hasty thirst after 'specialists' of whom little is known personally, and with whom it it not desired that personal relationship should be extended beyond the precise degree necessary to eliminate the disease. Now there is doubtless a good deal to be said on both sides. The family practitioner, be he never so 'up-to-date' as the barbarous current phraseology has it—cannot pretend to more than a general acquaintance with the manifestations of disease and a passable skill in prescription and manipulation. It may be argued that for seven-eighths of the general practitioner's work this is all that is needful; and indeed so it is. . . . There remains but one-eighth of his cases, and a small eight at that, in which the well-informed and skilful practitioner could be advantageously supplemented by one of special experience, but even in these, though the element of safety, rapidity, and agreeableness may not attain their highest possible development, the general practitioner is still competent to bring them to a successful issue. For average folk this should be sufficient. On the other side of the picture stands the specialist, a strongly-drawn figure. He no longer deals in generalities of any sort; he is a specialist for some particular corner or cranny of the body, and because he professes limitations to his knowledge, that knowledge is assumed to be complete within these limitations. . . . Now, no general practitioner is foolish enough not to value the advantage of a good expert opinion—on a difficult eye case, an equivocal rash, or an obscure tumour; he is only to glad to have his advice confirmed or his diagnosis aided. What he does object to is finding people whom he regards as 'his patients' darting off to the West End whenever they have ear-ache or back-ache, or heart-ache, to an ear-specialist, a back-specialist, or a heart-specialist, who lays down a plan of treatment or advises an operation without the full knowledge and consent of the family doctor. . . . If, as we say, all this restlessness and impatience of the public is inevitable, it will serve no good purpose to resist it, but it certainly saps the old-time confidence of patients in their doctors, and it certainly will not raise the faculty in public esteem. The result must be a more or less organised warfare between the general practitioner and the specialist and of this signs are not wanting in the present day."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	2	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri............	19	14	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	19	10	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	9	5	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..........................	13	12	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	6	8	15
G Mahim and Worli	15	15	30
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	16
Total...	84	72	175
Total plague deaths to date...	291,422	240,103	
Same date last year	19	22	95

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	3

"DON'T say that before Snap. Snap don't know he's only a dog. He thinks he's folks!" said an appreciative American owner of a dog.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Folgate, 2306 tons, Captain G H Cheshire, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartburg, 3609 tons, Captain L B Schmidt, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 721 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed yesterday for Katiawar coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East African Line steamer General, 1480 tons, Captain C Pens, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo 9 cabin and 300 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Shahnoor, 2198 tons, Captain J Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, 10th May, with a general cargo and 1072 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage 6 pilgrims died of natural causes.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator..Comdr H M Meming...Surveyi Steamer
H M S Redbreast...Lt-Comdr H G C ...Somerville......Cruiser
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Bowman ....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.......................

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 23.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
India ....2591 Forbes ....M M & Co
Eden (bque)..........414 Souton...................................The Captain
Alavia...................2974 Pigot ....E Tajbhoy
Surada..................2400 Englnd............................M Mackenzie & Co
Hashemi.............2179 Molony ....B & P S N Co
Tientsin...............2555 Goldsmith ....P & O Co
Folgate...............2307 Cheshire .... W & A Graham & Co
Simla...................3818 Summers.......China..............30-5 P & O Co
Pasba..................3839 Leftwich...........................T Morrison & Co
Zinnia..................2359 Clarke ....R A Willis
Arcadia................3513 Cubitt ....P & O Co
Housatonic ....2652 Henry.............................Standard Oil Co
Okara ....3438 Fenwick ....M M & Co
Naseri.....................911 Kemp ....B & P S N Co
Shahnoor ....2198 Davison ....E Tajbhoy
Flamingo...............2150 Lunkley.......................................Carry Bros

VESSELS IN DOCKS.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destinations. Date. Agents.
A Clan Mackenzie..1921 William...Kobe ....24-5.....E Tajbhoy
B Clan Chattan.......2500 Weir .....N F...........6-6 F Muir & Co
C&R Kt Bachelor...4141 Finn's...M'seilles.........3-6 T M & Co
D&E Diego Suarez..2477 LeMond ...Dunkirk.....1-6 K N & Co
G Firozi..................2005 Catson.....R S P .....24-5 B & P S N Co
H Prome.................2299 Field.......Marseilles.......27-5 K Nixon & Co
K Baron Innerdale.. 2140 Crokul.. H'burg 5-6...W & A G Co
M Courland ....760 Ebrahim.....C Ports ......25-5 Shpd & Co
N Polamball...........1598 Malin .....Barcelona ......28-5 Ralli Bros
O General.....1481 Pens ..Zanzibar..................22-5 A Strandes
P Aros Castle ...2870 Day.........Baltimore........27-5M M & Co

Offside
N Lord Kelvin...2138 Beckerley...N F...W & A Graham & Co

P. D. H. W.
Ponani.............. 553 Mohamed ...B'negar.......23-5 Shpd & Co
Bahaduri............ 823 Fakeera.....Karachi ....23-5 Shpd & Co

P. D. M. D. D.
Uganda...........3498 Gun Cunningham.........N F......M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Clan Urquhart...3757 McPharson...L'pool ...27-5 F M & Co
3 Springwell.......1943 Woodruff ...Antwerp...31-5 M M & Co
4 Morocco .... 2476 Boxhall.......K'chi..........2-6 F Muir & Co
5 Hyades...2080 Fisher.......Panillac...27/5 W & A G & Co
6 Coromandel ...2783 Montford ......China.........13-6 P & O Co
7 Imperatrix.......2411 Mosca ....Trieste.......7-6 A L S N Co
8 China ....3999 Zomanovich.......China.......28-6 A L Co
9 Director...3168 Bickerstaff.......Genoa...25-5 K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia........4167 Leagh..........London.........27/5 P & O Co
14 Linga...... 948 Rickford..........Busreh ...26-5 M M & Co
15 Lhasa.......... 946 McDiarmed ...Busreh.....25-5 M M & Co
16 Heathcraig...2783 CourtneyN...Gibraltar...23-5 K N & Co

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Shahnoor s	Davison	Jeddah, May 10

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Kapurthala s....... Wattburg s	Nielson......... Schmidt	Karachi, &c Hamburg via K'chi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Folgate, Cheshire, for Calcutta
" General, Pens, for Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer China, for China,
" Naseri, for Jeddah, &c.
" Zinnia, for Hull.
" Tientsin, for China.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels	Names.	From
20	Sanctoria	W Ward	Colombo
	Shahzada	J M Johnson	Chittagong
	Indus	Kydd	Durban

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels	Names.	To
	Pachumba	L B Clarke	Chittagong
	Pindari	W Ellery	Avonmouth
	Strathmore	H King	Galle
21	Auchencrag	M B Reid	Bombay
	Rance	W S Corran	Bombay
	Lunka	J Wilson	Rangoon
22	C Edinburgh	G Whish	London
	Orissa	F W Fry	Bombay
	Nam Sang	G Payne	Hongkong

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).
STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, left Suez on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, arrived at London on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Macedonia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The City of Manchester, arrived at Suez from Calcutta on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, left Liverpool for Calcutta direct on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Japan, left Colombo on the evening of the 22nd instant and is expected here on Friday morning the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Director's—692 cwt wheat Sanday and Co

Clan Urquhart s—86 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 30 bales wool S Ebrahim; 1334 bags rice Nansee Khairaz and Co; 38 bales wool R Ramputap; 55 bales wool M Ratansi; 16 bales cottonfly and 113 bales twist waste N Peerbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—30 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 3 packages carpets &c G P Stavides and Co; 7 cases rugs and brassware L B Bhootwala; 2 bales carpets Towner and Co; 400 cwt coriander seed L Purshotum; 27 cwt senna leaves D Vullbhoy and Co; 202 cwt mother of pearl shell P A Dobal; 14 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co; 100 cwt dry ginger 100 cwt coir ropes &c D Jumnadas; 5 cwt ramputree M Mahomed and Co; 100 cwt gum H Virdhur; 11 bales skins R M Kooka; 100 cwt dry ginger and 10 cwt kachoory J Ramjee; 2 pots geranium oil N Khairaz and Co; 75 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co; 126 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 13 cwt ivory A Ahmed.

FOR HULL.

Baron Innerdale s—100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 200 bales hemp E Tajbhai; 120 bales hemp E Tajbhay.

Morocco s—8000 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Becher.

Zinnia s—30134 cwt linseed 5800 cwt castorseed and 162001 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—4 packages carpets &c G P Stavridas and Co; 7 cases brassware and woodenware F P Bhumgara.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 170 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 55 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 180 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 5 cases furniture P K Lalkaka and Co; 50 bales hemp Bombay Trading Co; 500 cwt myrabollams Hoandrea and Co; 1000 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri and Co; 4000 cwt linseed N Khairaz and Co; 110 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 55 bales aloe fibre and 633 bales cotton fly and waste N Peerbhoy.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Heathcraig s—75 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Diego Suarez s—250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2000 cwt wheat D Nanjee and Co.

FOR PANILLAC.

Hyades s—2301 cwt poppyseed J Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Bachelor s—4002 cwt groundnuts D Nonjee and Co; 226 cwt gum S Damjee.

Prome s—8000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Pollamhall s—27000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Director s—1708 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1 case carpets Latham and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Simla s—20 bundles coir matting A Strandes.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Simla s—40 cwt kath Latham and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 520 bales twist N J Abraham; 985 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 57 bales twist C Bhowandas; 2500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 515 bales piecegoods E D Sassoon and Co.

China s—75 bales twist Talati and Co; 200 bales twist R S N Talati and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—2300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 425 bales twist Talati and Co; 1000 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 1948 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 2000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Simla s—159 cwt sharkfins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 27 cwt kudookutkee M M Essabhoy.

FOR MOJI.

Clan Mackenzie s—145 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 22

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols .... £90 5/16 = + 1/8
3 do. Rentes .... £99 1/2 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan........................ £106 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £65 13/16 = + 1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 27 = − 1/8
2 months hence .... 26 3/4 = − 1/8
Spot in New York.............. 58 5/8 = − 1/4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·19 = + ·01
Berlin ,, ... 20·48 1/4 = − 1·4
New York Demand .... 4·87 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England................ 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 2 1/8 per cent = − 1/8
3 ,, ,, ... 2 1/4 per cent = unchanged
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills .... 2 1/2 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 2 1/2 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans............ 1 1/2 per cent = − 1/8
7 day market loans.......... 1 7/8 per cent = − 1/8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 done, tone firm

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 8 1/4d value

WHEAT—
Tone of wheat firmer

RAPESEED—
Brown 38 1/8 buyers, tone strong

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 3/4 sellers, tone steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 unchanged

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Colerso and Imperatrix.
Wheat Afloat for U K 3,100,000 qrs

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·46 plus 7. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·34 +9	4·34 +9	4·35 +9
Aug.-Sept. 4·35 +9	Sep.-Oct. 4·36 +9	Oct.-Nov. 4·36 +9
Nov.-Dec. 4·37 +9	Dec.-Jan. 4·38 +10	Jan.-Feb. 4·39 +10

Receipts at U S Ports.............. 27,000 bales
Do last year................ 4,000 do
Exports to Great Britain ....
Do do Continent............ 10,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot.......................... 8·45 + 15
Futures, month of July.......... 7·83 + 11 a
Do. do. December...... 8·03 + 14 b

a Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain.
b Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot .... 7 15/16 + 3/16
Futures, month of August......... 7·85 + 15
Do. do. November ...... 7·91 + 11
Tone at close .... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 22nd May, 1905:—

Cotton..................................	20,063 bales.
Wheat...................................	3,751 cwts.
Linseed	27,682 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard..............	6,817 do
Gingelly seed	327 do
Poppyseed	7,989 do
Groundnuts............................	634 do
Castorseed	3,965 do
Rice	1,017 do
Myrabollams	1,000 do
Cottonseed	12,389 do
Mowraseed..............................	13 do
Gram.....................................	6,012 do
Joowar..................................	6,526 do
Maize	19 do

BOMBAY, MAY 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 109 1-2 to 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 133 1 2
Shanghai 30 do. ... 194 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 149

BANK RATE—

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 98·12
1st Settlement .. ... 98·11
2nd do ... ... 98·9

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th April 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 28th April 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 11th May 5 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	5	6
Forward Suttah May.. ...	7	6	6
do September ...	7	12	6

RAPESEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	2	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7	4	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.
Ready 7 13 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.
Ready 28 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
White Delhi ready ... ... 4 10 6 per cwt.
Do. Do forward .. 4 10 0 do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi ... ... 29 12 0 per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—firm.
Estimated sales.......................... 8,000 bales
Imports .... 15,000 ,,

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·37 +3	4·37 +3	4·38 +3
Aug.-Sept. 4·38 +3	Sept.-Oct. 4·39 +3	Oct.-Nov 4·39 +3
Nov.-Dec. 4·40 +3	Dec.-Jan. 4·41 +3	Jan.-Feb. 4·42 +3

COTTON.—In sympathy with the advance in prices advised in this morning's messages from America and Liverpool, the local market is firm, and rates are Re 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round. Exporters to Europe and Japan are buying quietly, and mills are in the market to a certain extent, but the offtake is only moderate as sellers are firm and unwilling to give way.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	171	159	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) ..	181	171	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	180	170	...	
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	185	178	...	
Khandeish, (M. G.)	...	177	171	
Julgaum (M.-G.)... ...	...	179	173	
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. M. G.)	183	179	...	
Comra good staple (M.-G.)...	196	189	...	
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	189	182	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	194	188	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	207	204	201	
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	192	185	...	
Do (H.-G.)	189	183	176	
Dharwar (S.-G.)... ...	...	...	213	
Westerns	...	...	193	

Messrs. Haddon and Co.' circular, dated London May 5th, says:—

Annatto Seed.—Since our last report nothing has been offered in the market beyond West Indian which we have sold at 6 1-4d. per lb.

Beeswax.—There has been a very fair enquiry, we have been selling yellow wax at £5 5s. to £6 per cwt, with good Calcutta yellow up to £7 7s. Bleached white Calcutta wax has been in good request. White darkish realising £7 7s. 6d., and good white at £7 10s. to £7 12s. 6d. per cwt.

Chichona Bark.—There is no change to note in this market. On the last occasion the quantity of East Indian Bark offered was 169 packages. There was a fair demand, prices were rather easier, the average unit limit being 1 1-8d, against 1 1-4d. at the March sales. About 80 bales of East Indian were sold, red chips realising 3 1-8d, to 13-4d. Ledger chips 5 7-8d, root 1 1-3d. to 2 3-4d. Dust 7-8d. Crown original chips and Branch 1 1-2d per lb.

Copra.—Business during the last fortnight has been put through as low as £13 10s. per ton, but within the past few days the market has been firmer, and business done at £18 15d. c. i. f.

Ginger—has been very quiet. There was a good supply offered in Wednesday's sales. 256 cases of Cut Calicut offered and bought in, also 551 bags of Rough and Cuttings. The Indian offerings amounted to 612 bags of which 52 bags dull mouldy washed rough sold at 18, and 34 bags sea-damaged Class 2, sold without reserve at 17 to 17-6 per cwt. Since the sale we have made sales at good but private prices advised only to our Clients.

Hemp.—At the sales held Wednesday 460 bales of Bombay were offered and only 20 bales sold at £12-15 subject. 139 bales of Jubbulpore 255 bales of Bengal-sunn, 123 bales of Upper Godavery, 152 of bales Madras were bought in.

Sisal.—254 bales of Indian offered and 150 sold at £20 to £30-10 per ton. We quote Allahabad at £9, to £15 Bengal £19 to £19 10 Madras and Bombay at £10 to £18 10, Jubbulpore No. 1 £17-£10 per ton.

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 23rd intant. On the last occasion the following result was seen:—Karachi leaf was a shade lower, but good Tongue sold well. Purse rather easier. Of 337 packages of Bombay offered 108 sold Karachi fine heavy pale at 3-3, good fine heavy pale 2-11 to 3, fair to good yellow at 2-7 to 2-9, fair to good reddish at 2 5 to 2-6, reddish mixed dark at 2-3 to 2 4, ordinary dark at 1-10 to 2-1, thin papery 1 1. Tongue dull pipey at 2-11 to 3, Penang character good to fine heavy at 3.2 to 3-8, fair heavy at 2-8 small yellowish at 2-1 pickings 8d to 1-3. Purse good heavy yellowish at 1-7, middling to fair 1 to 1-3, ordinary part small at 8d to 11d Tails 8d to to 1 per lb.

Kapoc.—There has been a fair enquiry and good business has resulted among Manufacturers both in the United Kingdom, and on the Continent. Ordinary quality is worth to day 3 3-4d to 4d, and good ordinary at 4 1-4d to 4 1-2 with good at 4 3-4d to 5d per lb.

Lemon grass oil.—There is no stock in first hands Manufacturers are enquiring from time to time, and are willing to pay 8 1-4d per ounce c. i. f. and 8 1-2d on the spot. We could possibly get more for Shippers whose marks we have established.

Mace.—Market steady. In sales this week 10 cases of Penang offered and 4 sold, fair pale and reddish part wormy at 1-4. West Indian description was steady. 53 packages offered and sold, good pale flaky at 1-6 to 1-8, fair pale and reddish at 1-3, part red at 1 1 to 1-2 Browken at 11 1-2d to 1.

Nutmegs.—17 cases of Penang were offered but meeting a quiet market were bought in 48 bags and 31 boxes of Singapore offered only 6 changed hands, 80s defective at 4 1-2d 80's sound were taken out at 1-2 8 cases wormy Bombay were offered and bought in. "West Indian" irregular, 222 packages offered and 197 sold, 64's at 1-4 to 1 6, 63's to 66's at 1 4, 68's to 72's at 1-1, 71's at 11d, 76's at 1, 77's at 11 1 2d, 78's to 79's at 9d to 9 1-2d 80's to 82's at 9 1-2d to 10d, 83's at 9d to 10d, 86's at 9d to 9 1 2d, 98's at 8d to 8 1-2d, 99's at 6 1-2d, 100's to 102's at 6d to 6 1 2d 105's to 108's at 6 1-2d to 7d, 110's to 11's at 6.1 to 7d. 113's to 114's at 6d to 6 1-2d. 120's to 126's at 5 1-2d, 145's at 5 1-2d, in shell 76's to 77's at 4 1-2d, per lb.

Pepper.—The market is quiet. Tellicherry is being offered at 40-6 c. i. f. In public sales 31 bags of Tellicherry sold without reserve at 5 1-2d for fair. Of 345 bags of Alleppy, 133 sold chiefly without reserve fair at 5 1 4d one lot at 5 3 8d, and grey at 5 1-8d.

Tea.—This week, the sales contained 23 200 packages, which included about 1900 packages of Southern Indian. There was a good demand for all fresh liquoring and tippy parcels and an improvement in price was seen for Broken Pekoes, particularly ranging between 7d and 8d. Low grade leaf and Brokens were about steady. The best S. Indian averages were:—Deveroshola 7d Piriavurria Estate 6 1-4, Munaar 6d. Kalaar 6d. Isfield 5 1-2d, Corrimonny Estate 5 1 2d.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed...........	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been..............	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols.........................	90 5/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan...................	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13/16
Bar Silver	27

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The storm in the Bay has now disappeared. General rain has fallen in Burma and a few light scattered showers in Assam. Bengal, South Peninsula, Mergui and Akyab report 2 1-2 inches of rain, Trivandrum 2 inches, Monywa 1 1 2 inches, Tavoy's Diamond Island, and Minbu, Chittagong 1 inch. Decreasing rain is probable in Burma and shower are possible in Assam, East Bengal and South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
May 23rd.......	87°	71°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 23rd OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·719	Calm	9	89·1	76·9	82	......	8·95	− 3·08
Jask	29·59	NW	1	1·63	83·..	69	......	3·83	− 0·46
Muscat	29·630	Calm	1	106·7	88·0	29	......	6·0.	+ 2·00
Aden (22nd)...	29·835	NW	8	9·.	79·2	73	......	1·81	− 0·72
Lahore	29·491	Calm	1	108·4	75·2	39	......	3·50	− 0·32
Sirsa	29·509	S	1	108·3	71·1	37	......	2·96	+ 0·76
Delhi	29·507	WSW	5	105·.	61·.	19	......	4·19	+ 0·28
Agra	29·518	SW	6	10.·6	75·9	24	......	4·18	+ 2·17
Cawnpore	29·523	WSW	6	107·.	76·.	2.	......	4·31	+ 2·14
Allahabad	29·522	WSW	6	108·1	73·1	20	......	3·81	+ 1·03
Jhansi	29·519	SW	4	109·1	81·2	4.	......	2·12	+ 0·6
Jacobabad	29·477	WSW	4	111·3	82·3	54	......	1·58	+ 0·33
Karachi	29·616	W	11	93·1	79·7	83	......	3·31	......
Jeypore	29·568	WSW	4	109·2	74·1	11	......	2·71	+ 0·63
Ajmere	29·585	SW	7	107·9	78·0	1.	......	1·75	+ 0·69
Deesa	29·6.8	WSW	1	111·1	81·5	56	......	0·09	− 0·58
Ahmedabad...	29·680	SSW	1	114·5	80·.	57	......	0·05	− 0·63
Bhuj	29·633	W	15	110·.	78·0	82	......	0·59	+ 0·00
Jamnagar	29·6.6	WSW	9	104·.	80·2	70	......	0·0.	− 1·12
Dwarka	29·638	WSW	15	87·9	79·3	8.	......	0·57	......
Rajkot	29·6.5	W	13	103·.	77·1	79	......	0·0.	− 0·63
Bhavnagar Para.	29·684	SW	9	105·.	[illegible]	65	......	0·52	− 0·.0
Veraval	29·736	W	8	85·1	78·3	80	......	0·00	− 0·71
Neemuch	29·659	WSW	8	107·9	75·7	39	......	0·64	− 0·57
Indore	29·650	W	7	106·8	77·1	18	......	0·47	− 0·71
Saugor	29·573	WSW	1	105·9	78·8	11	......	1·20	− 1·51
Jubbulpore ...	29·599	ESE	5	10.·0	69·1	17	......	1·40	− 1·47
Hoshangabad	29·612	WSW	1	1.9·0	74·2	22	......	0·71	− 1·33
Khandwa......	29·619	NW	6	110·7	81·6	28	......	0·06	− 1·27
Raipur	29·564	Calm	4	1.7·8	76·9	21	......	4·60	+ 1·58
Nagpur	29·59.	N	6	112·.	79·1	11	......	2·45	− 0·87
Amraoti	29·601	WSW	6	111·.	81·.	12	......	0·41	− 2·00
Akola	29·616	NW	16	111·6	82·9	3.	......	0·32	− 2·18
Surat	29·6.8	S	10	99·.	81·1	36	......	0·43	+ 0·05
Malegaon......	29·64.	W	6	1.8·8	71·5	28	......	0·01	− 1·28
Bombay	29·7.4	W	7	91·8	81·4	73	......	0·08	− 0·64
Poona	29·741	W	19	101·.	71·9	68	......	1·69	− 0·85
Ahmednagar.	29·667	NW	12	105·4	73·5	6.	......	0·04	− 2·32
Aurangabad..	29·812	C	[illegible]	106·.	7.·7	[illegible]	......	0·05	......
Sholapur	29·6.7	W	9	1.5·7	78·4	39	......	0·.3	− 2·34
Ratnagiri......	29·749	N	19	91·.	84·3	67	......	0·01	− 0·85
Bijapur	29·638	W	14	105·4	72·2	75	......	0·52	− 2·88
Belgaum	29·722	WSW	9	93·.	68·8	95	......	3·81	− 1·73
Mormugoa	29·763	NNW	11	89·5	81·4	74	......	1·16	− 1·59
Karwar	29·751	NNE	7	8.·.	81·4	69	......	2·36	− 1·21
Mangalore	29·717	NNW	6	88·9	80·4	80	0·14	7·.0	− 1·06
Calicut	29·.48	S	7	87·7	77·7	77	......	7·59	− 7·93
Cochin	29·742	ESE	4	87·5	74·7	82	0·17	10·66	− 15·75
Bangalore	29·741	WSW	6	89·2	70·3	84	......	6·43	− 2·09
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·611	Calm	4	106·9	81·1	27	......	5·01	+ 1·27
Masulipatam.	29·617	SSW	1.	10.·2	85·0	92	......	8·91	+ 0·07
Bellary	29·667	WNW	8	113·0	77·3	50	......	4·13	− 0·24
Cuddapa	29·657	W	6	110·3	86·.	57	......	1·11	− 6·09
Madras	29·629	SW	10	101·5	83·5	56	......	7·24	− 14·87
Coimbatore....	29·720	S	7	94·4	73·1	63	......	2·79	− 8·22
Trichinopoly.	29·688	S	4	102·.	79·3	57	......	6·08	− 7·41
Nagapatam....	29·667	SW	12	95·8	77·0	62	......	20·76	− 12·36
Colombo	29·796	SSW	11	87·5	76·0	87	0·43	30·89	− 19·01

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise at Masulipatam and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is below normal everywhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cochin, Karwar and Jubbulpore and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Jaipur, Dwarka, Rajkot, Poona, Bijapur and Negapatam.

Temperature.—The day temperature has been from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Masulipatam, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Ahmedabad, and Bhavnagar Para and the night temperature 5° to 11° in defect at Allahabad, Raipur, Hoshangabad Jubbulpore, Jaipur, Cawnpore, Agra and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Deesa and Ahmedabad and the lowest 69° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity. The sky is cloudy at Coimbatore, Madras, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Veraval and Karachi. Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Cochin, Mangalore and Colombo.

Weather.—South-westerly winds are increasing in force, the sky is almost overcast and the weather is threatening at Colombo. Rain is to be expected in Ceylon.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A TELEGRAM to the "Matin" from Lyons reports a terrible accident on one of the funicular railways at the suburb of Fourviere. Owing to the snapping of a cable, a car which was within twenty yards of the summit descended the slope at a fearful pace. Seventeen passengers were injured, two of them very seriously.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
DEATHS.

BERKELEY—April 22, at Fen, Amy Dorothy, beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs A M Berkeley, of Chittagong aged 7 months.

GLENCK—May 17, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, Rud olf William, elder twin son of Mr and Mrs W Glenck aged 15 days.

IN THE EVENT
OF SLUGGISH LIVER
Gout, Gravel, Constipation or any disease caused by uratic deposits

KEMP'S LITHOSAL,

taken in hot water upon rising in the morning will remove all dangerous urates from the system gently, gradually, but certainly.

It is especially efficacious in cases of Corpulency, the diminution in weight being accomplished without loss of strength or other ill-effect.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 23m. Sun sets 6h. 39m. High water 2-58m., 2-48s. Low water, 8-29m., 10-15s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Finals.
Novelty Theatre, Bandmann-Dallas Opera Company.
Hari Kirtan, Javer Baug, Kalbadevi Road 8 am. to 9 a.m.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCK.—Suratia Ramji a dock labourer, aged about 25 years, whilst at work on board the s. s. "Clan Chatham" in the Prince's Dock on Monday afternoon, fell suddenly into the water. Attempts were made to render him assistance without success. His body was subsequently recovered by means of drag-ropes.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Yarra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday the 26th May. Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands India and Japan close at 8 a.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s "Umbilo" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on the 28th May. A supplemental mail will be closed at 7 p. m. on Monday the 29th May.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and the officers of 1st. Batt. the G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to day:—

A Summer Idyll...Hiawatha .... Moret
Overture ....Hunyadi .... Keler Bela
Selection ....Little Christopher Columbus ...... Caryll
Polka (Cornet Solo) ...Star of England .... J Farrell
Selection ....San Toy .... S Jones
Valse.................Bei Uns Zhaus .... Jah. Strauss

THEFT OF A BUFFALO.—Yesterday morning at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Dipnarayansingh Chhalaisingh, a "pardeshi" milk vendor with the theft of a buffalo of the value of Rs. 30 the property of one Sukhai another "pardeshi" having his shop and stables at Madanpura. It appeared that for the last few days there were going on heavy purchases of buffaloes by some merchants. Yesterday the accused went up to the complainant's stables untied a buffalo and sold it for Rs 22-8 to a butcher to whom he represented that the animal was his; when the complainant came up the accused ran away with the money. He was subsequently arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty saying he took the buffalo away because the complainant owed him Rs. 30. The Magistrate in convicting the accused sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING A RING.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Valentine charged Hervadin Fakiri, a "dhobi" residing at Gowalia Talao, with the theft of a gold ring set with two emeralds and one diamond valued at Rs. 100, the property of Mrs. Florence Cramer, a European widow living with her aunt Mrs. Wallace at the European Widow Pensioners' Home at Annesley Road in Gilder Street. Mr. Athavale pleader, defended. It appeared that yesterday morning at about half-past-six the complainant put the ring in a tray on a soiled linen basket in her room. Shortly after the accused, her "dhobi," came to take away her dirty linen After he left she missed the ring and had strong suspicion on the accused to whose place she went up herself and enquired if he had seen the ring. First the accused denied having any knowledge of the ring. Police were informed and after a close search the ring was found with the accused. The defence was that the accused found the ring in the pocket of one of the complainant's apparel, he had not opened the bundle of the dirty linen until about an hour after he took it to his place, and so he told the complainant that he knew nothing about the ring when she called on him. Subsequently when he found the ring he asked his brother to go and return it to the complainant. But in the meanwhile police appeared on the scene to whom he handed over the ring. After recording evidence in the case, his Worship held that the dishonest intention of the accused had been proved against him, and in convicting the accused sentenced him to suffer two months' hard labour. The ring was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

To celebrate the tenth anniversary of the discovery of the Rontgen rays and to discuss the progress made in their application for medical and scientific purposes, a Congress was to sit in Berlin from the 30th instant, to May 3, under the presidency of Professor von Bergmann. Dr. Rontgen himself will attend the Congress.

THE States which had up to May 1st announced that they would take part in the coming International Agricultural Conference meeting in Rome on the 28th of this month, are: Austria-Hungary, England, Germany, the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, the United States, France, Greece, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Turkey. Some of the countries had already selected their delegates. It is estimated that the foreign members will number one hundred and fifty, and the success of the Conference is held to be fully assured.

HOTEL MANAGER CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.

Yesterday before Mr. Kersondas Chubildas at at the Esplanade Police Court, Lewis Gonsalves, late head clerk at W. B. Green and Co., charged Mr. F. W. Billeb, the manager, with defamation. Mr. Baptista, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Velinker, pleaders, appeared for the defence.

Lewis Gonsalves, examined by Mr. Baptista, said he was employed as head clerk at W. B. Green and Co.'s on a salary of Rs. 100 per month under Mr. F. W. Billeb, the manager. Up to the 1st instant, the manager had no occasion to find fault with witness, but on the 1st instant Mr. Billeb told him to accompany him to Mr. Billimoria at the Taj Mahal Hotel. In Mr. Billimoria's room, Mr. Billeb charged him as follows:—"Yesterday you were with Mr. Pyrke at his hotel (the Apollo Hotel) at 2-30 p.m. when he gave you Rs. 40 in consideration of some orders of Green and Co. transferred to him by you. On many previous occasions you have similarly transferred orders. For the last two months I have detectives kept to watch you." Upon this witness declared there was absolutely no truth in this. Thereupon Mr. Billimoria asked witness about the same thing, and on receiving his reply in the negative he directed Mr. Billeb to suspend him. Mr. Billimoria left the room asking witness to think over the matter. He returned in half an hour, and asked witness if he had thought over the matter. Witness replied there was nothing to think over, and that the charge was entirely false. Then they both returned to Green and Co's bar. There Mr. Billib once more charged him with having received Rs. 40 from Mr. Pyrke in consideration of orders transferred to him by witness in the presence and hearing of several European assistants. He also asked them not to let witness go, saying he was going to fetch a detective. He went, but brought no detective. At last about 4-30 p.m he discharged witness after paying him his pay for April, and one month's salary in lieu of notice for May. The charges made against witness were false and injurious to witness's reputation, calculated to lower him in the estimation of others, and also calculated to come in the way of his obtaining other employment. In cross-examination by Mr. Kapadia, witness denied having transferred certain orders to Mr. Pyrke of the Apollo Hotel. On one occasion, witness met Mr. Pyrke at Morenas' rooms. A friend of Mr. Pyrke named Forbes was also there. He paid for the drinks. No conference was held at the table about witness's dismissal and no plan was settled as to the course the witness should follow. Witness did not send to Forbes's house to call him yesterday. He came to witness's house yesterday evening about 6 p. m. There was no conversation about this case. Forbes lives in Ferguson Road and was with witness half an hour. No draft was made of any statement which Forbes was to make in this case. Witness did not remember what Mr. Pyrke said about this case at Morenas' shop. Mr. Pyrke was not on good terms with Mr. Billeb. Witness denied receiving an order from Major Dealy on the 29th March last.

Re-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said all orders he got were duly registered by him in the register-book. Whenever witness was present, all orders were passed to him for being registered and he registered them. Witness never transferred to Mr. Pyrke any orders received by him.

To the Magistrate. I registered all orders the moment I received them. After the 1st May, I saw Mr. Pyrke four or five times. I saw him yesterday. He has not promised to pay me all the professional charges. He has not offered to give me a job at the Apollo Hotel after this case is over.

Mr. Martin Forbes, examined by Mr. Baptista, said he was in the employ of Green and Company till six days before the 1st May. On that day he went there to ask for his wages. He saw the complainant there that day. He came from the Taj Mahal Hotel with the accused. Mr. Billeb said to the assistants that complainant should wait there until his return. He returned about a couple of hours afterwards. He said to the complainant that he dispensed with his services. The same evening witness met complainant at the Temple Bar Hotel.

Mr. Baptista asked for leave to treat the witness as a hostile witness and to cross-examine him.

The Magistrate said he saw no reason to grant permission to cross-examine.

Mr. Baptista said in that case he would not further examine the witness; and from the attitude Mr. Forbes had taken up he would offer no further evidence.

Mr. Kapadia said he had no case to meet. He might say that this case was the result of a conspiracy between Mr. Pyrke and the complainant.

Mr. Baptista made some observations to justify the the course his client had to adopt.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said there was absolutely no evidence on which he should feel justified in putting the accused upon his defence. As regarded the complainant himself, his evidence was highly unsatisfactory and if it stood alone, was entitled to no reliance. There was no corroboration of it from any source. Even if the statement, as alleged, had been made by the accused, he was a person in authority over the complainant and had every right to make the enquiries he did make. The copy of the affidavit which was made by the accused in the High Court proceedings showed his bona fides. There were matters in the examination of the complainant to make the Magistrate suspect that the real prosecutor in the case was not the complainant but Pyrke. The meeting between Pyrke and complainant at Morenas's and their subsequent meetings shewed that Pyrke was the person who had been helping the complainant in this prosecution. The accused was ordered to be discharged.

A PEN-PICTURE OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

A character sketch of unusual interest concerning the German Crown Prince has just made its appearance in Germany, says the "Westminster." The writer is a professor at Bonn, who came into a good deal of personal contact with Prince Wilhelm during the latter's residence at the old University town on the Rhine. The first impression which Bonn received of the Crown Prince was, it appears, disappointing. What people objected to was that he treated in a merely human manner many things which others considered important, because official. In some quarters it took two years to get over this. The organ of ambition the writer of the sketch says, seemed at that period to be entirely wanting in the young man. He was invariably guided by purely human considerations, and he was polite and amiable after the manner of well-educated young people.

As a corps-student the Crown Prince never felt at ease. Occasionally he tried to be as reckless as University students are supposed to be, but he never got further than to upset a few dustbins on the kerbstone. His is a nature which abhors every form of excess. The fact that he is only a very moderate drinker brought him again and again into awkward positions during his student years. Nor did Bonn ever supply him with an intellectual guide, and not enough was done to awaken in him an interest in art and philosophy. But that the young Prince had his own ideas and opinions appears from the fact that on an occasion when Curator von Rottenburg referred to the freedom of thought on which the Hohenzollerns had always insisted, he replied "So it has been and so it shall always remain."

Politically, it is pointed out, the Crown Prince has no prejudices. He is of a far less impulsive disposition than his father, and always ready to listen to an opponent's point of view. He has a talent for music, but no time to cultivate it. His chief passion is an open-air life. I want air he says, and I am no good unless I have had a few hours' physical exercise. Therefore, when he was shooting, riding, dancing, playing tennis, driving his motor or cycling he had all he wished for.

In his social intercourse he was independent, and associated mostly with middle-class people, and by preference with families where there were bright and pretty young girls. He even went so far as to be specially interested in an individual girl, and this absolutely harmless episode was, of course, turned by the gossips into a serious matter and one on account of which the Crown Prince intended to resign his right to the Throne. Bonn, says the writer, will probably remain the Crown Prince's one experience of middle-class life, "He saw there that beyond the borders of rank and aristocratic birth there are human beings, and the knowledge of this fact will not be lost on him."

The chief characteristic of the young Prince, we are told, is his love for soldiering in which he seems to be a true Hohenzollern. He is more of a soldier than a politician, more an officer than a civilian and his ambitions lie more in the direction of physical development than in that of intellectual depth. The first impression of his personality is that he is proud, but those who know him better find that he is only reserved. He is an intelligent being without a doubt, and he is an excellent judge of character. In taking the initiative he will never equal his father, but he will surpass him in quiet dignity and in the mastery of all that is impulsive.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1905.

A BEAR-GARDEN AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

IT has always been a complaint against Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that he is not quite a gentleman and apparently his methods and want of manners have affected his followers. No more disgraceful scene has ever been reported than that which occurred in the House of Commons on Monday night, the Liberal leader being primarily, if not entirely, responsible for it. It is but natural that he should endeavour to force the present Government to resign and appeal to the country on the Fiscal question, but there is a gentlemanly way of doing this. Sir Henry ought to know it, and as an old member of the House of Commons he ought to be aware that it is not to the interests of that House—either his own side or the other—that its traditions should be ignored and an element of blackguardism introduced into its proceedings. Hooliganism, whether in Parliament or out of it, can have no effect but to bring those who indulge in it into disrepute, and we imagine Sir Henry will have done himself no little harm by resort to the methods of Whitechapel. Of course, there have been scenes in the House before. There have been what Sir Richard Temple once described, in one of a series of articles he contributed to this journal, on the House of Commons, as "instances of disquietude, of wild and violent conduct of disorder and indiscipline, of noisiness almost amounting to disturbance." There were scenes during the discussion of the Home Rule Bill, on the Irish Crimes Bill, when the so-called "guillotine" process was introduced to deal with systematised obstruction. In 1893 blows were exchanged between an Irish Nationalist and an Irish Conservative and "Donnybrook" followed. But the Speaker was able to deal effectively with each of these cases. In the present instance it appears the Speaker was absent and, though any other member of the House may be chosen to act for him, the substitute is not invested with the Speaker's powers. Had this been otherwise, we might have found several prominent members suspended for the sitting or even incarcerated in the Clock Tower. In the interests of Parliamentary institutions we are sorry they are not. Youthful and ardent Radicalism is usually responsible for any unseemly exhibition in the House, but on Monday the leaders were unfortunately the culpable parties.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY. AN article in "Le Memorial Diplomatique" on the Bagdad Railway truly says that this line will have, when finished, all political questions apart, considerable importance from an international point of view. It establishes easy communication between Europe and India. The mails that now leave London and travel by rail to Brindisi or Naples, and thence by sea to India via the Suez Canal, will take by the railway route only eleven days in place of fourteen and a half. The report of the International Chamber of Commerce in Cairo publishes some interesting information in regard to this line, which is to connect Constantinople with the Persian Gulf. The work for its construction will soon commence, that is, 17 years after the first project for the Bagdad railway, which dates back to 1888 when the Company of the Ottoman Anatolian railway, formed by the German Bank, received from the Turkish Government a concession for a line from Ismidt to Angora (282 miles) a prolongation of the already existing railway between Haidar Pacha (Constantinople) and Ismidt (52 miles). When this second section was open to traffic in 1893, the Company obtained a concession for a branch to Konieh (256 miles) and this was built in 1896. These lines make in round numbers, a system of 600 miles. In May 1899, an agreement was entered into between this German Company and the French one, which owned over 300 miles of railways in Anatolia, to work together at the construction and running of all lines still to be built. The concession for the line from Bagdad to Bassorah, which will connect with the existing lines at Konieh, was obtained in December 1899, from the Porte by M. Siemens, President of the German Bank, acting for the Anatolian Railway Company. It is stipulated that the line shall be open to traffic at the latest in eight years; it is guaranteed by the Turkish Government, and the concessionnaires pledge themselves not to hand over the existing lines, or any future ones to be made, to any other Company. The Government reserves the right to redeem the Konieh-Bassorah section. As a set-off to this concession, the German press has stated that Russia obtained soon afterwards, an option to construct a railway along the coast of the Black Sea. The Turkish Government is said to have pledged itself to grant to none but Russian capitalists the right to build and run a railway within certain reserved limits on the Black Sea. It may be observed, if this report be true, that the concession would be the first ever granted by Turkey to Russia.

Two different alignments have been proposed for the New Bagdad Railway. The first which was surveyed by Major von Moltke, started from Angora, was to pass, Sivas and Diarbekir, following the Tigris valley to Bagdad and Bassorah. The second started from Konieh, crossed the Taurus chain by the pass of Oloukichla, and after touching Aleppo, followed the bank of the Euphrates to Bassorah. The first tracing coasted pretty near the Russian frontier which was considered to be a serious objection; the second kept far away from it, but it approached the sea, and entered, at Alexandretta, the British sphere of influence. A combination of both alignments was finally adopted The line will start from Konieh, a town of 90,000 inhabitants, will pass through Kerman and Irregli, along the southern part of the Salt Desert, will cross the Taurus at an altitude of nearly 3,000 feet and will reach Adana, a town of 45,000 inhabitants, which is already connected with the sea by a narrow-gauge railway. From Adana the new line will pass by Hamidia, Killis and Tel Habesch; from the last place a branch of 35 miles will go to Aleppo, a town of 127,000 souls. The principal line will follow an easterly direction, crossing the Euphrates and passing by Haran, Ras-el-Ain and Mosul, the latter town numbers 61,000 inhabitants. Here a branch, 19 miles long, diverges to Orfa. From Mosul the line follows the right bank of the Tigris, passes Tekrit and Sadya—whence a branch turns off to the Persian frontier, and reaches Houakin and Bagdad. From Bagdad, the alignment is by Nedjef and Zobeir to Bassorah, where is the terminus. From Zobeir another branch is to go to a point not yet settled on the Persian Gulf. The Bagdad railway system will have a total length of 1450 miles. The present Anatolian line starts, as stated above, from Haidar-Pacha, a little more than a mile south of Scutari on the Sea of Marmora, almost opposite Constantinople, and it will be the chief station of the Constantinople to Bagdad line; a steamer service will connect it with the capital. As to the Bassorah terminus, it will be situated on the Persian Gulf, where the branch from Zobeir ends, but the exact spot has not yet been definitely settled. It will probably be Koweit, which is one of the most important ports on the Gulf, and a commercial centre for the Arab region. It receives the products of the whole country: horses, wool, skins, in exchange for grain, rice, coffee, tobacco, European products and manufactured articles. This port mans more than 120 sailing vessels for the fishing near Bakreia. Koweit has about 25,000 inhabitants, and has an excellent harbour capable of receiving the largest ships.

BRITISH COAL IN HOLLAND. THE imports of British coal into Amsterdam during the year 1904 showed a very considerable increase as compared with the previous twelve months, the total being 1,014,005 tons as against 737,122 tons in 1903, and the late strike among the Westphalian coal miners caused naturally a very large temporary augmentation in the commencement of the present year. The Coal Syndicate in Utrecht at once informed their customers, on the outbreak of the strike, that they were prepared to undertake the supply of any deficiency from Westphalia by imports from the United Kingdom, to be delivered at cost price. Mr. Consul Robinson referring to this arrangement, in a recent report from Amsterdam, remarks that in this manner panic among consumers was averted, though, as a matter, of course, an advance of from 2s. per ton was realised by British coal shippers during the Westphalian strike. The larger important consumers of Holland have been warned by this strike that it is not desirable to rely exclusively on Germany as a source of supply, and if the British coal-owners were to take advantage of this position and embrace the opportunity of entering on a co-operative movement to promote their trade with Holland, much might be done to secure a considerable proportion of the Dutch coal trade for the United Kingdom.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN ARGENTINA. THE opportunities for extension of British trade in the district of Buenos Ayres appear to Mr. Consul Ross to exist in every direction and in every line of business. What is wanted, he says frankly, is the people who are willing and also qualified to take advantage of the openings. There is a demand for all appliances connected with or in agriculture or grazing; implements, machinery, tools, harness, seeds, bags, twine, fencing wire, iron posts, windmills, pumps, etc.; and in a lesser degree for iron pillar and joists for houses, baths and all kinds of up-to-date sanitary fittings, electric tramways, lights, lifts and bells, floor and wall tiles, water and oil paints, wall papers, brickmaking and stone working machinery, window and table glass, besides clothes and the usual necessaries of life. Various gold dredging companies have been floated to carry on this industry in the Republic, and in Bolivia just across the frontier preliminary borings and tests that have been made show that there are very good prospects. But as none of the companies referred to has had a dredger at work, Mr. Ross finds it impossible to say with certainty what may be the result. The difficulties of transport have proved very serious. The imports of automobiles into Buenos Ayres are increasing, and the market for such vehicles is a growing one. Already the local post office, fire brigade, and city ambulance are supplied with them.

BELGIAN PATRIOTISM. THE Belgian Government has recently experienced a very nasty rebuff. This year is the seventy-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence. The National Congress which met at Brussels in 1830 proclaimed Belgium independent of Holland, established a constitutional hereditary monarchy, and excluded the Orange-Nassau family from the throne in perpetuity. The Brussels Government, in its anxiety to celebrate the occasion in the loftiest manner appealed to Belgium's illustrious writers to render united assistance, and the majority of them have flatly refused to have anything to do with it. The reason is their dislike of the present reactionary government. A particularly emphatic answer has come from M Maeterlinck, who says:—"I do not propose to take any part in celebrating a fictitious independence, with which at the present moment we are afflicted by a Government surpassing all others in Europe—those of Russia and Turkey alone excepted—in its reactionary character and its hostility to the ideas of justice and liberty. Some of us are waiting until these things pass away and justice returns, and we hope that one day we may rejoice in the genuine independence of our country." It would be impossible to rush people like that with the well-known patriotic bluff. They would only laugh.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 8th April amounted to Rs. 1,973, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 243. Total earnings from 1st January to 8th April were Rs. 29,772, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,792.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, for the week ending 8th April amounted to Rs. 3,631, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 335. Total earnings from 1st January to 8th April were Rs. 57,996, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,618.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 8th April amounted to Rs. 20,378, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,624. Total earnings from 1st January to 8th April were Rs. 2,85,413, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs.57,173.

A RATHER interesting case came before the District Court of Matara, Ceylon, on Wednesday last. The plaintiff, a young man, sued his mother-in-law for the recovery of some jewellery which his wife left at the defendant's home, where she died. In the evidence it transpired that after the death of the plaintiff's wife, negotiations were being made to marry the defendant's second daughter to the plaintiff. The District Judge in giving judgment in favour of plaintiff, said:—"I was convinced, by the readiness with which the plaintiff replied to every question about the jewellery, that his wife did actually possess the articles. It is not a feminine characteristic to go visiting anywhere and leave jewellery behind. If the plaintiff had made a bad husband to the elder daughter, the defendant would not have been ready, as she says she was, to sacrifice her (other) daughter on the same altar."

A REUTER telegram from Cambridge (Mass.) states that Professor Edward E. Pickering, of Harvard University, has discovered a tenth satellite of Saturn by means of the Druce photographic telescope. The period of the satellite is twenty-one days.

EXPERIMENTING chemists have been long busy with the extraction of spirit from horse-chesnuts, the existence of cane-sugar in the ripe chesnuts having suggested to them the possibility of producing alcohol as well. Accordingly E. Lawes, a chemist, has found that by utilising the sugar contained in the horse-chesnut to make spirit, one hectare planted with these trees which have hitherto only been valued north of the Alps for their shade, will yield four hundred marks' worth of alcohol. He calculates that 100 kilograms of dried chesnuts yield nearly three litres of spirit. The nuts require to be subjected to heat for several hours under high pressure either in water or better still in weak acid. This sets free the grape sugar and facilitates the separation of all the other substances to be found in the nut. The spirit is made from this sugar in quantities that manufacturers consider sufficient to justify the expense of gathering and chemically treating the horse-chesnuts.

THERE is a singularly happy illustration of the adage that "the friends of our friends are our friends" in the growing cordiality of Franco-American relations, which Mr. McCormick has taken occasion to emphasise in a way that French opinion has found highly agreeable. It is a corollary of the growing cordiality of Anglo-American regard and of the Anglo-French agreements. That Mr. McCormick should have been at some pains to point this moral at the present moment has a significance that cannot and will not be missed in friendly or unfriendly quarters, and that significance constitutes a fresh guarantee for the peace of the world which all good men and true are so busy in consolidating. Our gracious King's last visit to Paris has impressed more deeply on all observers the strength of those sentiments which now unite England and France. America's adhesion to the new friendship strengthens that friendship and reassures anxiety. And we are only at the foundations of that Temple of Peace of which King Edward VII. is the noble architect.

FROM all real artists, from all who know the meaning of real art, enthusiastic support should be forthcoming to the proposal to erect a statue to the late F. Watts. No sentence uttered at the Royal Academy banquet was more welcome than that in which the President suggested this undertaking. Watts was a painter above schools, and (we say it with due deference) above Academies. His work was founded on the varieties and not on any fancy or fad of the moment; so that future generations looking on the statue would not regard it as a survival from the eccentric exploits of their fathers, but as a fit tribute to a painter whom they will understand as well or perhaps better than we can do. No objection, then can be taken to the scheme. What remains for the committee which Sir Edward Poynter promises to organise, and over which the Prince of Wales will preside is to see that the memorial is worthy of the memory, and that a great man is not obscured in dull marble.

THE King hopes that nothing will prevent his paying a visit to Coburg in the month of July, when his nephew the Grand Duke Charles Edward comes into his kingdom, writes a home paper. The Prince is a great favourite with his English relatives, and has inherited much of his father the late Duke of Albany's intellectual quality, with the sympathetic charm of his mother. His "fiancee," a Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, and niece of the German Empress, is a nice-looking girl, very tall, and altogether "modern." The only drawback the Prince suffers from is his delicacy, but this, it is hoped, he may outgrow in time. In appearance he is distinctly well favoured, and, as he has inherited a large fortune from the late Duchess Alexandrine of Coburg may be looked upon as a first-rate parti. A wedding present, which will, at all events, meet with the high approval of the German Empress in her quality as "Hausfrau" is to be despatched to Berlin as an offering to the Crown Prince and his bride from the ancient Silesian town of Bunzlau. It is a set of 120 earthenware vessels, ranging from the simple glazed milk-pan to the elegant vase with ancient and modern claims to a place among table decorations. There is probably not a man, woman, or child in Germany, who is not well acquainted with Bunzlau ware, which furnishes the infant with toys and grotesques, manifold and inexpensive, and accompanies him (and more particularly her) through all his domestic life, from the cradle to the grave. For Bunzlau ware has been sold for generation upon generation, not only at most shops but at every fair and from every gipsy encampment all over Germany. So famous, indeed, has the somewhat clumsy and gaily decorated pottery become that legends and sagas have sprung up concerning it, and if Prince Wilhelm and his young Duchess have an atom of characteristic German sentiment, they will welcome this wedding present with particular delight. And one should imagine that among the countless presents which Germany is preparing for its future ruler, this quaint and very useful one, on which the four best masters of the craft at Bunzlau have spent their best skill, would not by any means be the least interesting and original.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

READERS will not have forgotten the sittings of the Chantrey Commission last summer, and may probably recall part of the evidence given before it, as well as some of the recommendations embodied in its Report. What is odd is that the Academy seems completely to have lost recollection of these things. It was apparent that a strong impression had been made on the minds of the Committee by the opinions of several witnesses as to the ignoring by the Academicians, in their administration of the Fund, of work showing special contemporary tendencies of art, what Mr. Sargent called the marking manifestations of the time; and the Report expressed concurrence with the view that much of the finest artistic feeling of the period covered by that administration had failed to obtain recognition at their hands. The Chantrey purchases for 1905 are not yet known, and will be looked for with particular interest. But rumour has been busy with reports of the wholesale rejection of works by artists of mark, and in one case at least the consequence has been a scandal of the first water, which it is hard to believe the Academy would not have preferred to avoid. Why was Mr. Thomas's Lycidas shown the door at Burlington House? The alleged reason, if it be genuine, is the strangest part of the whole business. In an interview published by a contemporary, a distinguished Academician, who later on turns out to be Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, explains that it was rejected because it was considered by the judges to display a "tendency to loose sculpture work" which is supposed to be a current danger—"it gives the expression of life without being true to life," whatever that may mean. Now, if there is one epithet in all the dictionary which is inappropriate to this piece of sculpture it is "loose." So far from being untrue to life, it is modelled throughout with an almost over-anxious fidelity to actual fact and the individual model; a little emphasis and amplification at certain selected points might conceivably do it no harm. But it is just possible (and the idea is rather comic) that Mr. Thomas's statue was conceived to exemplify the "tendencies" attributed to the school of Rodin. If this had been so the fact would have made it at any rate one of the "marking manifestations of the time," and it is as well, says Sir Lawrence Tadema, "that new tendencies should not be too hastily accepted"—i. e, it is a well to resist them as long as possible. It is safer to go on shutting the door till it is forced by the public opinion to which the Academy professes to give the lead. This is not Mr. Sargent's doctrine, nor that of the more enlightened among the R.A's, nor that of the critics, nor of the Chantrey Committee; but there is little doubt that it represents the average attitude and the general policy of Burlington House. There originality is mostly figured as a peril, all foreign influence as corrupting, and a pestilent invention called Impressionism is believed to be the latest thing out.

The jury this year was apparently composed of passive resisters of the straitest sect; and a collection formed from a purely negative point of view cannot be expected to be very stimulating. The Sculpture Rooms, though they contain a few things of interest, contain nothing so interesting as what was excluded. Whether any pictures of the artistic importance of the "Lycidas" were rejected we have no means of knowing, but the hangers have certainly succeeded fairly well in clearing the walls of those tendencies which it is as well not to encourage too hastily. They are probably congratulating themselves and Providence that they have been enabled to keep the place respectable, and look upon themselves quite honestly as the guardians of pure taste. "Mr. Broadbent, in my inconsiderate youth I should have taken you for a hypocrite," says the Irishman to the Englishman in Mr. Shaw's play. Yet one must wonder what the Academic precision thinks of the performances of some of the colleagues whom he is compelled to hang. One or two, no doubt, are striking representatives of those tendencies which, &c., but which unfortunately would not be denied, and these must be thorns in his side, more especially the pictures of Mr. Sargent and Mr. Clausen. But what is his view as a purist of the technique of Mr. La Thangue, of the drawing and brushwork of Mr. J. J. Shannon in his portraits this time—say, for instance, 298 and 312—of the flesh-painting of Mr. Ouless in his picture of the Prince of Wales (216), of the colour-schemes of Mr. von Herkomer in his portraits, 491 and 497? How, above all, does "The Ideal" (15), as presented by Mr. Frank Dicksee, commend itself, and what appeal does Mr. Macbeth's "Nightingale's Song" (205) make to him? If I were guardian of artistic morality, keeping a jealous eye on those tendencies which, &c., I think these are the two pictures in the collection about which I should have most qualms. Mr. Macbeth's picture is much more like an illustration from the Vie Parisienne than anything I have ever seen in paint here or elsewhere, and its colour and lighting are as doubtful as its taste. But this, in my opinion, is harmless enough compared with the colossal depravity, the infinite corruption (I speak in a Pickwickian or Academic sense) of such a picture as Mr. Dicksee's—the pretentious nullity of its conception and design, the falsity and provocation of its colour and handling. Could anything more unwholesome be imagined than its hot salmon-pinks and cold lavenders, or the decadent mannerism of its caked and clotted pigment? Is this an ideal to be propounded to the innocent student and a confiding public?

Mr. Orchardson has only one picture this time—the portrait-head of "Howard Colls, Esq." (221), but one is glad to be able to record that it is of his best brand. It is the picture on which the jaded eye dwells perhaps most willingly of all in the exhibition the most restful, winning, and spontaneous in its art; the thing we can admire most trustfully and at ease, with least reserves, allowances, and mental gymnastics. How quietly and certainly the head detaches itself from the background; how persuasive are its planes; how fresh and delicate and yet solid are the tones of its flesh; how observant and unexaggerated its characterisation! And how dangerous a neighbour it is to the portraits near, like a very quiet and very witty man—especially to Mr. Ouless's unfortunate Royal portrait, mentioned just now! In this the Prince of Wales is painted in his Treasurer's gown for the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. One is sorry that they have not been able to secure for their hall a more human effigy of their august Treasurer. There are quite a number of Royal portraits in the collection this time—one of the King by Mr. Harold Speed (111), painted for Belfast; the large state portrait of the Queen by Mr. Fildes, a pendant to the picture of his Majesty by the same artist; and a full-length of the German Emperor in Room IV., by Mr. Arthur Cope (241). Of the four Mr. Ouless's is decidedly the greatest failure, and Mr. Speed's perhaps the nearest to success. There are, no doubt, special difficulties attending the production of such portraits. The sitters and the artists never seem to be able to get on acceptable terms with one another. The painter is anxious and preoccupied, and flounders timidly, trying to find a safe ground between the extremes of photographic realism and ceremonial pomp and convention; and then it is impossible, it is whispered, to get anything like adequate sittings. Royalty now has less time to spare than when Charles V. sat to Titian, and Philip IV. spent hours watching Velasquez at work. Mr. Fildes's portrait of her Majesty seems to have suffered from this cause; the head is less realised than anything else in the picture. The treatment is, of course, as it should be, frankly that of convention, of a portrait d'apparat in the tradition of Van Loo and Tocque, with the voluminous draperies and curtains, the crown on a table and the Royal mantle of velvet and ermine. The crimson of this is, by the way, a very unhappy colour—at any rate, in Mr. Fildes's treatment of it. The largest and most important of Mr. Sargent's six pictures is also a kind of ceremonial portrait, painted for a historic house and a historic family. It is a group of the Duke and Duchess of Malborough, with their two little boys standing at Blenheim on a stone staircase or pavment of degrees. The Duke is in his Garter-robes; high above him and his children is a niche in the wall, with a bust of the founder of their house, surrounded by a trophy of embroidered silk flags. The Duchess stands with her hands on the shoulders of her eldest son, who is between her and his father; the younger boy gathers up her train, and two Blenheim spaniels add a touch of local colour.

(Concluded on page 6.)

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURI

CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

Reuter (Tokio) says that a Russian force on the 20th attacked Tangshed to the right of the Liao and thirteen miles south-west of Fakumen. After a two hour's engagement the Russians returned losing three hundred killed and wounded. The Russian attack eastwards of Changtufu was also repulsed.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is reported that a junk filled with Russian officers has been captured, presumably a reconnaissance from Vladivostock.

Reuter (Saigon) wires that Admiral Jonquieres has returned after again visiting the entire Annamese Coast and ascertained that no men-of-war have returned there since the 14th instant.

REPORTED DEATH OF ROZHDESTVENSKY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

An "Englishman" special cablegram says :—Unconfirmed rumours in Paris state that Admiral Rozhdestvensky is dead.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE HOUSE TAX.

An Adverse Judgment.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Japanese house tax award is against Japan and declares the Treaties and Agreements submitted to the Tribunal exempt both lands in foreign concessions, of which the Government has granted perpetual leases, and existing and future buildings thereon from all imposts and liabilities not specified in the leases.

M. Motono, the Japanese Minister, has recorded his dissent.

ABYSSINIAN RAILWAY CONVENTION.

To Prevent a Monopoly.

Reuter from Paris wires that England, France and Italy are negotiating for an Abyssinian Railway Convention preventing a railway monopoly being given to any nationality to the detriment of others.

The signature is expected in a few days.

BIG SALE OF STOLEN CURRENCY NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

Three men Jogendra Nath Ganguly, Ram Chunder Boral and Sosshi Chusan Dey are being tried at the Calcutta Police Court for receiving, retaining and disposing of stolen currency notes for Rs. 1,000 at Benares. The first accused made a confession to the effect that he and his accomplices during the last eight years had obtained and disposed of thirty-seven currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, eighteen notes of Rs. 500 each and several notes of Rs. 100 each. In one these cases, he was convicted at Midnapur, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. He also stated that they got possession of these notes from thieves at nominal prices and disposed of them at European shops and hotels.

THE CALCUTTA FRAUDS.

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

In connection with the frauds committed in the Port Commissioner's offices in Calcutta, warrants have been issued for the arrest of three native clerks. The fraud was discovered by Mr. McInerny, the Port Commissioner's Accountant.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

CROSSING THE BALUCHISTAN DESERT.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The Seistan Mission is likely to reach Quetta about June 15. It is now marching across the Baluchistan desert by the Nushki route, which is well found with rest-houses, but the heat at this season of the year there is terrible. On arriving at Quetta, Colonel McMahon and Captain Ramsay will proceed direct to Simla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

It has been finally decided that swords shall be retained in Lancer Regiments of Native Cavalry.

The introduction of double company organisation in 42nd Deolali and 43rd Erinpura Regiment and in 44th Merwara Infantry has been sanctioned.

The 41st Dogras will embark for Hongkong on 7th June next in R.I.M. S. Dufferin.

ARRIVALS MAY, 23.

Major C. F. Whyte, 117th Maharattas, on duty, from Fort Sandeman.

Captain C. Stuart Prince, Cant. Magistrate off leave, from Europe.

DEPARTURE MAY, 23.

Captain C. E. B. Robinson, 117th Maharattas, off leave to Fort Sandeman.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

Disgraceful Proceedings.

LONDON, MAY 22, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved an adjournment of the House to draw attention to the statement of Mr. Balfour that the question of Colonial Preference might be submitted to the Colonial Conference in 1906. Sir Henry maintained it was inconsistent with Mr. Balfour's Edinburgh proposals and subsequent pledges, involving two General Elections, the first on the question of Colonial Conference and the second on the Conference's decisions that policy was the safeguard of sudden change.

Mr. Lyttelton rose and stood for ten minutes, the Opposition shouting and chanting "Balfour, Balfour" till he finally sat down in the face of a terrible din.

Mr. Winston Churchill then rose and was received in turn with deafening booing from the Ministerialists and not a word was audible. After a few words from Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Lyttleton rose again evoking a renewal of the uproar.

Several members appealed to the Deputy Speaker to adjourn and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman appealed to Mr. Balfour to speak.

Mr. Austen-Chamberlain and Mr. Brodrick vainly attempted to address the House.

The Deputy Speaker was finally obliged to adjourn without putting the question.

The scene lasted for over an hour.

LONDON, MAY 23, 3-5 A. M.

The scene in the House of Commons, last night, was unparallelled in the history of the Commons.

The speakers, and chiefly Mr. Lyttelton, were greeted with angry cries of "Bring in the Guards" "Where are the Police" and the blowing of Police whistles.

After Mr. Austen-Chamberlain and Mr. Brodrick had sat down Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman again appealed to Mr. Balfour, declaring that he (Mr. Balfour) by his silence alone was responsible for the disturbance. This renewed the uproar.

Mr. Balfour then rose and severely rebuked the House for its unseemly behaviour. Never, he said, in his experience had the House refused to listen to a Minister, speaking for the Government, or the Opposition presumed to dictate the order of speeches. To-night's precedent, if followed, would, he said, absolutely ruin the Commons.

Mr. Lyttelton again rose but the storm burst with redoubled fury.

The Deputy Speaker then adjourned the House by virtue of the new rule referring to grave disorder.

The prolongation of the scene is attributed to the fact that the Deputy Speaker, who presided in consequence of the Speaker's illness, has no power to suspend individual members.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The "Standard", "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" declare that the question at issue is insignificant compared with the disgraceful exhibition of the Radicals, last night, who have thus forfeited their right to an explanation.

The "Daily Chronicle" "Daily News" and "Leader" accuse Mr. Balfour of a grave breach of faith and reckless dishonesty, and assert that his reticence indicates a compact with Mr. Chamberlain which he dare not openly avow.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Medals to Tibet Mission Leaders.

Sir Clements Markham has retired from the presidency of the Royal Geographical Society. He has presented the Patron's medal to Captain Ryder of the Western Tibet Mission. Colonels Younghusband, MacDonald and Yate and Captain Ryder were present at the banquet of the Society last evening.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

A BELLICOSE ARTICLE.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Vice-Admiral Charles Cooper Penrose Fitzgerald, who is on the active list of the British Navy, has contributed to the "Deutsche Revue" an article dealing with Anglo-German relations, which has caused a sensation in Berlin. He describes Germany's hostility to England, and speaks of the probability of the former country attacking the latter in the event of trouble on the Indian frontier. Admiral Fitzgerald expresses his personal opinion that if war must come it is better that it should break out to-day than be postponed for a number of years until Germany is stronger.

The German Navy League is utilising Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald's incautious remarks in the "Deutsche Revue," in support of a further agitation for an increase in the German fleet.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The Association of German Industrialists is, it is stated, about to send an expedition to Morocco to prepare for German exports. There are indications that Germany's chief objection to M. Taillandier's Moroccan reform proposals relate to the appointment of French military instructors, since German instructors would secure orders for German war material. It is semi-officially hinted at Paris that Germany intends submitting a proposal after Herr Tattenbach's return with a view to securing compensation.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO MR. CHOATE.

A farewell banquet was tendered to Mr. Joseph Choate, the retiring United States Ambassador to England.

Mr. Balfour, speaking on the occasion, rejoiced that America was bound to Great Britain by ties more permanent than those of interest, namely, by the ties of a common brotherhood.

LORD KITCHENER'S FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

A further list of contributions to Lord Kitchener's Gurkha fund is issued, which including Rs. 52,629, already announced, brings the total to Rs. 90,561. The list includes various donations amounting to Rs. 14,747 contributed through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce ; Rs. 1,000 each from the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Bharatpur Durbar and K. O. S. Borderers. The remainder is chiefly contributed from regiments, batteries and individual military officers. The home contributions announced by Messrs. H. S. King amount to £ 5,428.

The question of grant of special concessions to the Gurkhas and followers of the Dharamsala garrison, who suffered loss through the earthquake is now being considered by the Government of India.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.
Amount already acknowledged	36,322	2
W. and R. S.	150	0
A Zoroastrian	15	0
In memory of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy 1st Baronet	50	0
In memory of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy 2nd Baronet & Dowager Lady Ruttonbai Jamsetji Jejeebhoy	100	0
Cowasji Jamsetji Billimoria	5	0
Merwanji and Sons	100	0
Sympkin Si-Gu-Rin	50	0
J. B. Israel	10	0
The late Mrs. Hannah Ezekiel Bapuji Israel	5	0
The late Mr. Ezekiel Bapuji Abraham Israel	5	0
In sacred memory of the late Dady Cursetji Dadysait by Almai	5	0
Two Parsee Ladies	20	0
In loving memory of the late Bai Buchoobai Furdoonji Boomla	12	0
B. D. D.	3	0
N. N. C.	2	0
G. T.	30	0
Total...	36,834	2

RACING AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The Simla race meeting opened in fine weather to-day before a fair gathering which included Lady Curzon and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The racing was of the Gymkhana order. Details :—

The "Jakko Plate."

Captain Sexton's Tom	H. Hard	1
McCulloch's Double Keys	Mr. McCall	2

Four started.

The "Beginners' Plate."

Mr. Ritchie's Cherie	H. Hard	1
Mr. Scott's Tommy Titus	Melsom	2

Five started.

The "Elysium Plate."

Mr. Wood's Hpoongyi	Captain Milvelt	1
Captain Black Hawkins' Lady ; Dean	Captain Earley	2

Four Started.

The "Pony Scurry."

Mr. Holden's Antoinette	Owner	1
Captain Darley's Patience	Owner	2
Mr. Badger's Harpagos	Owner	3

Five Started.

The "Club Plate."

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Parlour Maid..	H Hard	1
Mr Pawsons' Pride of Morning	Melsom	2
Captain Grech's Hope Terry	MacCall	3

Six Started.

The "Curzon Plate."

Captain Stares' Cracker	Hillard	1
Captain Grech's Hail-Fellow	MacCall	2
Mr. Badger's William Rufus	Melsom	3

Nine Started.

HOW TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like to see the attention of the sweeping confraternity directed to the reckless disregard of order and cleanliness displayed in many places on Malabar Hill. Outside the servants' quarters, more usually it must be admitted of native bungalows, when these abut on the roads, refuse from food and a hundred and one unsavoury rejected things are thrown out undisguised on the roadway to wait there till morning brings the sweeper to perform his task.

If every one could be first earnestly adjured, and then ordered, to burn all the refuse of his dwelling, that admits of burning, we should have a cleaner Bombay and a less unpleasantly fragrant one. Too much is expected in a general way of the sun with the result that the air is poisoned. The interminable refuse of the town is carried laboriously in carts to the Flats and there dumped down to dry or rot according to the season. But there are eight and a half months in the year when the greater part of that refuse might be burnt—some in compounds or in selected spots on maidans—where there is no fear of fire spreading—the rest on the Flats. Each driver of a cart might be ordered to set his load alight when he has landed it. This may be considered too simple and direct a process to adopt, though it is done by wise people in temperate climates where the dangers from impure air are not so grave and where the sun is a much weaker article.

If this counsel of perfection were preached and practised the nuisance of standing carts outside unlucky houses might be diminished. As it is, these carts are a perpetual temptation to the lazy householder or mali to fill them with everything they ought not, from broken tin cans to dead plague rats. Fire is the great cleanser. Let us have a little more of it.—Yours &c.,

SPARKS.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

TWO SUCCESSFUL NIGHTS.

The Bandmann Opera Company continues to draw crowded houses at the Novelty Theatre. On Monday night the Company produced "The Earl and the Girl," one of the most popular of recent musical comedies, and fairly excelled themselves, it being the opinion of many theatre-goers who have witnessed all their performances that they scored their greatest success in this play.

Last night theatre-goers had an opportunity of seeing "Faust-up-to-Date" in Bombay for the first time, and this proved to be not the least attractive in the repertoire of the Company. The production of this musical comedy called out the best abilities of the leading artistes of the Company and the performance was a distinctly meritorious one. To-night's play will be "Veronique" which should draw another crowded house.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL TIE.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE VS. CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL "OLD BOYS."

ANOTHER POINTLESS DRAW.

THE Aga Khan Hockey tournament of this year must be dubbed a record one. Thrice did "The Green Howards" meet the Medicos, and it was only in the last tussle that the latter pulled off the victory by the narrow margin of one goal. The struggle then was exciting and eventful, but it has been left to the Cathadral "Old Boys" and the Grant Medical College to make the final issue even more desperate than it was ever anticipated. Thrice have they also already met and tried conclusions on the field of contest before an immense throng of admiring spectators and thrice have they drawn even. Yesterday's battle was a fierce struggle for supremacy, but in neither half did any side succeed in scoring through several good opportunities being lost. It must be remembered that during the present Tournament the Medical team have appeared no less than seven times on the field—a task which has taxed their energies to the utmost and has been a considerable strain on their physical powers. The Cathedral "Old Boys" on the other hand have had the advantage of a long rest, and from yesterday's exhibition of their play they appeared to have come on remarkably well since their first show in the Tournament. With another day to go the Medicos will have another opportunity of asserting their staying power and if this grit proves as good as it has hitherto been, speaking on form they ought to be able to snatch a victory. Details :—

The game commenced five minutes later than the appointed time. The "Old Boys" began the pressing and worked the ball close up into the Medical circle where Gawthorne obtained a corner. An exciting skirmish ensued in front of the Medical goal where Smith was fouled and the order reversed, but only for a time and once again the "Old Boys" got into the Medical circle and gave the Medical backs a busy time of it, but the final hit went wide. The "Boys" continued on the aggressive and made more than one attempt to score, but were in every instance blocked by the Medical back line. Eventually the Medical made a smart rush up the "Boys'" territory when a smart save by Flynn, the "Old Boys'" custodian was witnessed. Almost immediately after the Medical made another attempt, but again failed. Play at midfield was the order of hostilities for the next five minutes when Johnstone broke away and gave the "Old Boys" an anxious moment in front of their goal, but the sphere went just over the goal mouth. Excitement was intense as the Medicos continued the pressure till Gawthorne relieved and with some scientific passing, the sphere was worked back into the Medical half where a corner was obtained. A minute later, the Medical had another rush up the "Old Boys'" half, but Spilling's final stroke went wide. Play was then carried to the centre of the ground from whence the ball was sent into touch. Give and take play followed, and when the half time whistle sounded play was in the "Old Boys'" half, neither side having as yet scored.

From the resumption the Medical assumed the aggressive, but again the ball went wide. From the bully on the "Boys" 25, George broke through and and would have scored but for the timely resistance of the Medical custodian. This was followed by a reverse when the "Old Boys" looked dangerous. Nothing, however, resulted, though there was a most exciting struggle for victory in front of the "Old Boys'" goal. Getting once more on the attack the Cathedral "Boys" made a smart rush up the Medical ground and got the ball well within their circle, but again a wide shot ended in no scoring. This was followed by yet another exciting skirmish before the Medical post, but with the same result. Soon after the Medicos reversed the game once again, but the forwards seemed lacking in backing power. "Fouls" now became the order, but this was only for five minutes, and the "Boys" once more briskly attacked only to be repulsed and the "Boys" were given a very exciting time in their circle. They seemed notwithstanding equal to the occasion, and the period closed with the match ending in a pointless draw, neither sides having scored., Result :—

Cathedral "Old Boys"	Nil
Grant Medical College	Nil

The match will be replayed this afternoon.

The following were the teams :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE :—Goal—V. Emile. Backs—W. Cody and H. Gimi ; Halves—F. Owers; T. Johnstone and H. R. Gillespie ; Forwards—O. Harrison, W. Jones, G. Fido, S. Vardon, and A. Sinclair.

CATHEDRAL "OLD BOYS" :—Goal—G. Flynn ; Backs—N. Essai and R. W. Roberts ; Halves—J. Hildreth, E. D. Smith and R. Fido ; Forwards—E. Fern, W. Samways, A. Spilling, N. George and A. Gawthorne.

REFEREES—Messrs. S.N. Powell and C.M. Ward.

"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."

We 're a Mercantile Community, and spend our live-long day
In raking in the shekels how we can ;
We speculate in Freight and Cotton, "Paper," shares or hay
And money-grabbing rules us to a man.
Oh ! we 're loyal, in a way, no doubt, and when occasions rise,
We offer an address in silver casket —
But "Empire Day"!—Let Meath and others laud it to the skies—
We have not time to think of it—Don't ask it—

NEMO.

THE OUTLOOK IN GUJARAT.

The special reports on the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 6th May, 1905 show that there is no material change in the agricultural situation.

Ahmedabad.—Lands being prepared for next season throughout the district. In the Sanand taluka there is no demand for work even at ordinary rates on Local Fund works. This is due to takavi grants for wells enabling cultivators to raise irrigated crops, to suspension of land revenue and to preservation of cultivators' cattle. Miscellaneous labour available in parts of the district, and the numbers on relief are not anticipated to rise appreciably, if the monsoon bursts in time. General condition of the people normal. Price of bajri varied from 18 lbs. at Gogho to 27 lbs. at Daskroi and of jowari from 26 lbs. at Gogho to 32 lbs. at Daskroi.

Kaira.—Sundhia jowari and other crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of Nadiad and Borsad talukas. Importation of fodder continues in Nadiad taluka. Measures for the improvement of water supply on progress in Matar, Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas. Field and other miscellaneous labour available in parts of the district. Price of bajri 27 lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Preparation of lands for next season affords employment to agricultural labourers. People in good condition.

Broach.—Irrigated crops in fair condition. Supply of fodder scarce everywhere, but the scarcity is being met by grass imported by Government agency. Prices of food-grains stationary. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and town population fair. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour available for the present.

A sum of Rs. 21,200 has been placed at the disposal of the Talukdari Settlement Officer for the grant of loans to certain talukdars of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Districts on whose estates crops had failed owing to scanty rainfall.

During the month of April 3 in-door and 242 out-door patients were treated at the hospital attached to the Chanor famine relief work in the Matar taluka of the Kaira district.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

DAMAGE OF OVER THREE LAKHS OF RUPEES.

LAST night at about quarter to nine an alarm was raised of a fire having originated in the hay-stacks stored on an open space of ground between the Grant Road and the Mahalaxmi Railway Stations, near the Arthur Road, over 150 yards of the rails. The hay-stacks, which stood by themselves in two rows of thirty each, extended for over quarter of a mile in length, each stack measuring roughly 25 by 30 by 18 feet.

From the very commencement of the fire fears were entertained that the whole stock would be swept away in the conflagration and every passing moment confirmed that apprehension. Fire-brigades from all the stations soon appeared on the scene, but it was found most difficult, almost absurd, to control the fire as the stacks stood too close to one another to leave sufficient room for men with the hose-pipe to go between. With every gust of wind, flames flew about from one stack to another and for about five hours the fire was in full swing, in spite of every effort to check its further course. Volumes of smoke and brilliant sparks were soon in the air and the radiance of the huge flames spread over a radius of over two miles, setting up a glow which could be seen even from a distance of ten miles.

People flocked from all parts of the town on foot, in carriages and in motor-cars, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the fire was witnessed by over a lakh of the inhabitants of our Isle. After the whole range of stacks had been laid low, the fire was brought under control, but not quite extinguished till the small hours of the morning. The hay stacks, a few of which are said to be insured, belonged to different native hay merchants of our city. The damage done by the fire is estimated to be over three lakhs of rupees.

The following merchants, who were the owners of the hay stacks suffered immensely by the fire :—Messrs. Canji Ruttonsi, Madhowji Vallibhoy, Ramprasad Bansy, Goolmahomed. Dawoodkhan Ahmedkhan, Ramdoobhai Purdeshi, Valibhoy Kassam, Haji Soolaiman Abdul Vahid.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Improvement Trustees of Bombay was held last evening at their offices, Esplanade Road, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding ; and there were also present : Brigadier General Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. A. G. Viegas. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. W. D. Sheppard and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

OVERBRIDGE AT CHARNI ROAD.

The Board considered a memorandum by the Chairman on the memorandum from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, forwarding an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,26,431 for the construction of an overbridge, north of Charni Road in connection with the Board's Scheme No. 3 together with plans showing the bridge sections, &c. designed as required by the Improvement Trust, and asking for an early approval of the Board to the same.

In the course of a discussion it was pointed out that a petition had been made to the Bombay Government by certain citizens of Bombay to make the Grant Road Station the southern terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes suggested that the consideration of the subject be postponed until the Government had decided this question for in the event of the petition granted, the construction of being an overbridge at Charni Road would be unnecessary.

The Chairman pointed out that the Indian Railway Board had decided to keep the railway intact up to Church Gate Station and that the Bombay Government had no voice in the matter. He thought the best course for them to adopt under the circumstances was only to say that the designs submitted to the Board were according to what they required.

Mr. Sheppard was also opposed to the postponement of the question, as he thought that the overbridge was to be constructed at the expense of the Railway Company and it was for the Company to raise any questions that it thought fit. They had only to see whether the plans submitted suited their scheme or not.

The consideration of the question was postponed for a week.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

The meeting considered a memorandum by the Chairman on a letter from the Engineer forwarding for their sanction an additional estimate amounting to Rs. 1,977 for, carrying out certain additional works, asked for by the Commissioner of Police in connection with the Police accommodation scheme for Risaldars' quarters at Shepherd Road.

The estimates were approved, and it was resolved to forward them to Government for sanction.

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th May :—Alexander Gray, engineer, proprietor of the firm of J. D. Jones & Co. Mica Works 64 Dobson's road, Howrah Bengal for the improvements in the manufacture of mica non-conducting composition. Chevur Krishnachar Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur, sub-assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras residing in 5-188 Madarajah Mahal street, Coimbatore, for gravity pump. Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150 Leadenhall street, London, England for the improvements in locks for railway carriage and other doors. Jay Van Tuyl Daniels, publisher, of Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, England, for the improvements in vibrating machines for therapeutic and like purposes. Albert Edward Pickering, signal inspector East Indian Railway, Asansol, for an improved apparatus for working railway level crossing gates from signal or other cabins with interlocking attached and attachment for signal lever frames combined. Manoolal Lala Chowdhari, watchmaker residing at Sholapur, for the improvements in warping machines. Malcolm Arbuthnot, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Company merchants, agents and bankers, residing at the Madras Club, Madras, for the improvements in coffee crop carts.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary :—Coimbatore Venkataramanier, clerk, District Munsif's Court, Udamalpet, Coimbatore District, Madras Presidency, British India, for the improvements in the axles of carriages and their appendages. (Specification filed 14 February 1905.) Albert Edward Jordan, mechanical engineer 21 Marine Lines, Bombay, for an improved jaggery, gur, or salt making pan or vessel for the evaporation, concentration or distillation of liquids. (Specification filed 8 May 1905.) William Henry Procter engine driver, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of Loco, Buildings, Kherda Road Jatni in Bengal, British India, for an improved lubricating device. (Specification filed 10 May 1905. Ardeshir Temulji Mirza, mechanical engineer Jam-nagar, Kathiawar, for the improvements in automatic sluice gates. (Specification filed 6 May, 1905.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Persia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Friday next from Aden, with the English mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brierley, Mrs H
Dunlop, Capt F C S
Knsor, Major and Mrs J H
Gee, Major F W
Gates, Mr L W
Grant-Dalton, Lt E F
Hall, Mrs H A and inft
Hogarth, Miss T H
Hawkins, Miss A
Hart, Mrs S
Kynman, Mr T
Moore, Lt R C
Milward, Lt R C
Preor, Mr M
Slother, Mr W A
Smart, Mr E
Tudway, Bt-Lt-Col R S
White, Mr W E
Winfield, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr M E A
Brown, Mr H J
Bailey, Capt J H
De Glanville, Mr O
Fenton, Lt-Col
Habibullah, Mr S M
Laidlaw, Mr and Mrs and inft
Montresor, Major E H
O'Donnell, Mr and Mrs J B and 2 children
Potter, Mr T G
Ritherdon, Mr S J
Reynolds, Mr W G
Thornbir, Mr J

FROM BRINDISI—Holloway, Major

FOR KARACHI—Boxwell, Lt A T

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"Outsiders" and their Works.

CRITICISM ON THE "CINGALEE."

THE OPERA SEASON.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The year's private view at the Academy came too close on the heels of Easter to be a great social success, but the numbers were much as usual. The crush is strongest in the forenoon, when the people who have come to escape the crowd are gathered together. It is also the most characteristic time. There are always sure to be two or three deaf and infirm old gentlemen of a critical turn who are being hurried round by relations in a state of tension. The old Academicians come and go, and wag their heads over the Frenchy ways of the younger generations of painters ; the anxious exhibitor who has rushed in when the doors opened is betraying his sentiments in the most human way. One fine incident was the appearance of a distinguished-looking old gentleman, who went round the sculpture with a nervous friend, saying the most uncomfortable things : "Ah, what have we here—Chantrey, Chantrey—not well copied though ! Flaxman—and the German fellow Boehm—know that torso anywhere. Very pretty—not sculpture, though—toys, sir, toys ! Ah, here we have Foley; same old pose—wrist turned the wrong way !" and so on, the old gentlemen pointing out what he thought to be the source of each work as he came to it.

The question is often asked. What proportion of works at the Royal Academy is contributed by members, associates, and foreign Academicians, who send by right ! Of the 1,832 exhibits now at Burlington House, some 1,655 are by outsiders. The sacred forty lack two of their number, for as yet Mr. David Murray and Mr. J. M. Swan, not having had their diplomas—signed, are R. A.'s-elect only. Of the thirty-eight Academicians, ten, including Mr. Abbey and Mr. Gilbert, are absentees. The remaining twenty-eight send ninety works in various kinds. Mr. Sargent is the only member represented by six oils, Mr. Seymour Lucas and Mr. R. W. Macbeth, who contribute the same number of works, having several in black-and-white. Professor Herkomer, whose huge Landsberg group occupies four or five times as much line space as any other picture, has four oils and a water-colour. No other R. A. sends more than four works, several, among them Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, being content with one. Twenty-seven of the thirty Associates are represented, and contribute ninety works in all. Mr. A. S. Cope, the portraitist, is the only one who sends his full complement of six, all oils. Mr. J. H. F. Bacon falls but one short of him, and Mr. Goscombe John has five exhibits in the sculpture section, but in general associates do not care to risk more than four, lest one of them—conceivably what he thinks to be the best—should be ill-placed. But though about one-tenth only of the total number of works is sent by "insiders," the proportion of line space occupied by them is, of course, very much larger.

The jury this year was apparently composed of passive resisters of the straitest sect ; and a collection formed from a purely negative point of view cannot be expected to be very stimulating. The Sculpture Rooms, though they contain a few things of interest, contain nothing so interesting as what was excluded. Whether any pictures of the artistic importance of the "Lycidas" were rejected we have no means of knowing but the hangers have certainly succeeded fairly well in clearing the walls of those tendencies which it is as well not to encourage too hastily. They are probably congratulating themselves and Providence that they have been enabled to keep the place respectable and look upon themselves quite honestly as the guardians of pure taste.

At the New Gallery there is a large-size full-length in oils of Mr. William Mollison as Pistol in "Henry V.," and near to it hangs a picture of Melisande from Maeterlink's play, "Pelleas and Melisande." At the same exhibition are also to be seen a portrait of the wife of the Italian dramatist Gabriele d'Annunzio, another of Maxine F. M. Forbes Robertson, and sculptors of Mr. Lewis Waller as Henry V. and of Miss Ellaline Terriss. From the footlights to the "model's throne," has been an oft-taken step since the Sir Jols already mentioned paid Mrs. Siddons the splendid compliment that he was happy that his name should go down to posterity as a signature on the hem of her garment in the portrait "The Tragic Muse." In our own day, Whistler's portrait of Irving as Philip II. and Mr. Sargent's of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth have commanded general attention.

It is difficult for the patient London artist, inured to a hundred injustices, to conceive that Glasgow, which but yesterday seemed to have brought forth a young and irreconcilable school of artists, should to-day have secessionists. But a new confederation of Glasgow painters entitled the Glasgow Society of Artists, who, banded themselves together in the belief that they were not being fairly treated by their elder brethren, after holding three exhibitions in Glasgow, have now ventured into London with their fourth. And to London's considerable gain. The exhibition as a whole is above the Bond-street average, and it contains the works of two fine and individual artists, one of whom died in the most pathetic circumstances a few months ago. The work of the late Miss Bessie MacNichol (Mrs. Frew) was as highly considered in Paris as in Glasgow, but Londoners have had few opportunities to regard it. In the present show are fine examples of her spontaneous and charming art. Her kinship in art with Sir James Guthrie and with Mr. Hornel is unmistakable, but there are an ease and sweetness in her design and colour scheme that argue first-hand qualities of pictorial vision and a delicate and gracious sense of colour. One sees in the painting of a girl's full face against a strong window light and in a remarkable open-air picture of a girl Under the Apple-tree that she concerned herself with the artistic problems of the time. A picture of a baby, very tenderly and subtly painted, has a beautiful unity, the light scheme of cream and white and pink, luminous throughout the shadows, being managed with a gay, reticent masterfulness that recalls somewhat Bertha Morisot, to whom Miss MacNichol was not inferior. This genuine artist was still in her twenties when her work was finished. The other painter is Mr. John O. Pringle, a miniaturist, who seldom exhibits anything in public, but his rare and curious talent, as seen in three miniatures here, is, to my thinking, the best that in our time has been devoted to the art, and proves the artist to be one of the most distinctive ornaments of the Glasgow school. Of the other work, Mr. Hector's fine, thoughtful composition of a girl at an open window seemed most notable.

Mr. Alan Dale, the dramatic critic of the New York American and Journal, makes some amusing comments on the Cingalee case. London, he says, has discovered what New York never even imagined. London has discovered that in the very worst and rankest of musical comedies there lurks a plot ! Not only that, but the plot is a distinct asset that may be stolen. It has a value—great Scott and gully-gee!—and its larceny may be estimated by a suit for damages. In fact, the world-famous girl-connoisseur, jingle-purveyor, costume-manipulator and international producer, Mr. George Edwardes has just been condemned by a jury to pay 15,000dol. for the appropriation of a plot and its use in The Cingalee. If The Cingalee had a plot where did it keep itself and by what instrument can an ordinary audience discover it ? An ordinary audience is a plot-hungry collection of conventional men and women. Plot has been the traditional object of theatre-going. It has been intimated that all plays must have plots, just as all plum puddings must have plums all suet dumplings suet, and all apple pies apples. But of late, since the arrival of musical comedy—the joy of the inartistic producer and the safety valve of those who have money to burn, and no brains to know how to burn it properly—plot has gone begging. To disentangle a plot from the jungle of jigging girls, primary coloured decorations, barcom quips, and gutter jests that have masqueraded as musical comedy has required an amount of discernment to which the average audience has been unequal. "How did that London jury discover sufficient plot in 'The Cingalee' to warrant the 15,000 dollars verdict for Captain Fraser? Sir William Crookes, who has invented several wonderful instruments of extreme delicacy and excessive accuracy, may perhaps have some little something-scope up his sleeve that detects the suspicion of a plot in musical comedy. Or perhaps this plot is something that the usual physical senses cannot perceive. Possibly this particular jury was composed of clairvoyants, or psychometrists, or crystal-gazers. Perhaps they held the manuscripts of the Messrs. Tanner and Fraser to their foreheads and found the plots in that way.

The well-known musical writer on the "Musical Times" who signs himself under the humble title of "Dotted Crotchet" has a most excellent article in the May number of that paper on Durham Cathedral. Durham is certainly, so far as its Cathedral goes, one of the greatest sites of Norman architecture. Sheer down to the river it goes, and for miles and miles you can see, upheld (as it were) in the skies, this triumphant display of Norman feeling and Norman accomplishment. Hard by, you can see the site where Queen Philippa of Hainault stopped the Northern Invasions, and upon that site is built the stone structure known now as Neville's Cross. Herein is indeed a crown of warriorship, and as one goes into the Cathedral day by day and listens to the beautiful anthems, the exquisite voices of the boys, and the most definite beauty of all that music can show one feels as if one were carried back into a time when music alone seemed to satisfy the heart and to complete the spiritual idea of which the enormous pillars seem to be a symbol. The present writer has heard, of course, in English translation, that amazing Gregorian melody. "Deus tuorum Militum," sung in this same Cathedral, and he very much sympathizes with the Editor of the "Musical Times" in his quiet yet pathetic record of the grey towers of Durham Cathedral.

Swifter than usual upon the heels of Easter the opera season opens on Monday next with the production of "Das Rheingold" at Covent Garden, and by all the signs it should prove exceptionally interesting. For one thing Covent Garden will have a rival this time in the shape of the season which is being organised by Mr. Henry Russell at the Waldorf Theatre, and competition of this kind always has a stimulating effect. The two enterprises will, however, appeal to different publics, since the prices in the case of the Waldorf performances are to be much lower than those which obtained at Covent Garden. But Mr. Russell would have it understood that though his prices will be moderate there is to be nothing of inferiority about the fare he offers. Still, it can hardly be overlooked that the enterprise is considerably handicapped by the fact that Covent Garden holds the copyrights in the case of nearly all the operas most popular with modern audiences. A season of grand opera whose repertory is to include apparently not a single work by Wagner, nor Faust, nor Carmen, nor half a dozen other works which might be named, must be reckoned an enterprise not wanting in intrepidity. But Mr. Henry Russell is seemingly confident of success on other lines. Two popular works he has secured in Cavalleria and Pagliacci, but otherwise he proposes to rely upon works of a lighter and less spectacular kind than those to be seen at Covent Garden. Thus such operas as Maestro di Capella (Paer), Serva Padrona (Pergolesi), and Sonnambula will be revived and all of these will certainly be listened to with interest. Orfeo, with Giulia Ravogli in the title-role, will also be welcome while in the way of more modern works there are promised such things as Cilea's Adriana Lecouvreur (which made such a favourable impression when first heard in London during the San Carlo season last autumn), and a new one-act work, Fiorella, based on a book by Sardon and P. B. Gheusi by a young English composer, Mr. Amherst Webber. In the latter work no less famous a singer than Mr Edouard de Reszke may, it is said, be heard. The names of several other notable artists have also been mentioned in connexion with the enterprise, including Madame Calve, Miss Mary Garden, Miss Alice Nielson, Mr. De Lucia and Mr. Ancona. Dramatic performances in which Madame Duse will appear are further included in the scheme, and generally the venture may certainly be regarded as one of considerable artistic promise.

It has been said lately that no actress, who is past her teens should attempt the part of Juliet. What of Mlle. Dejazet, who in the seventies and in her own seventieth year, came over from Paris and played "boy party" in French comedies at the Opera Comique, fascinating London not only by her sprightliness but by her beauty? The present writer possesses a contemporary drawing of her Prince de Conde, and a charming thing it is. "Those whom the gods love die young"—i.e., they never grow old.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Concluded from page 4)

Here Mr. Sargent is to a certain extent breaking new ground; he has never before, I think, attempted anything quite on this scale or kind, or set himself so aimedly to cope with the special conventions and responsibilities of monumental painting. He is here putting himself to the tasks of Reynolds and Vandyke, with whose works it may be presumed his own is to hang. The result, is a picture of immense interest, great force, and original character, and worthy of great neighbours. It is in some ways a brilliant success; in others it lays itself open to critical exception; it accomplishes things which the older masters would have despaired of obtaining, and it misses some in which they were conspicuously proficient. To treat of particular points in detail is impossible now, and they must be touched on in another article. Mr. Sargent's other pictures include a full-length portrait of Lady Warwick and her young son; one of Senor Manuel Garcia, presented to him on his hundredth birthday; one of Lady Helen Vincent, at half-length; of M. Leon Delafosse; and an anonymous portrait of a young lady, who will be recognised without difficulty as one of the two sisters in a famous group exhibited here some years ago. A picture which will share with Mr. Sargent's "Marlborough Family" the honours of the collection is the huge equestrian group, by the late Mr. Charles Furse, "Cubbing with the York and Ainsty; children of the master, Lycett Green, Esq." This picture makes us realise more than ever what a loss the painter's death was to art. It is I think, the finest thing he has done, and one of the most masterly compositions to be found in modern English painting.

GREAT RUSSIAN CANAL SCHEME.

The Russian Minister of Finance obtained on the 28th of April, the Emperor's sanction for the appointment of a special Commission to examine the question of the construction of a canal uniting the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea. Among the most complete schemes ready for consideration is that elaborated by a Belgian engineer, Comte Gustave Defosse, in which Mr. C. Innes Baillie, of the United States, and Messrs. J. King and Co. of London, are interested. Under this scheme the rivers Dvina, Beresina and Dnieper would be utilised and the termini of the canal would be at Riga and Kherson.

The length of such a canal would be about 1,000 miles, and it would have a breadth on the surface of 65 metres and at the bottom of 35 metres, with a uniform depth of 8·50 metres. Its construction would probably occupy six years. With a speed of eight knots as has been found practicable in the case of the Suez Canal, the passage would occupy five days.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST IMPROVEMENTS.

The "Far Eastern Review," an American Engineering journal published in Manila publishes a literally illustrated article on the Bombay Port Trust Improvements. Our contemporary says:—

There can probably be no more conclusive indication of the importance and growth of a thriving sea-port than that afforded by a study of its dock accommodation, for the facilities rendered by the latter in relation to the rapid loading or discharging of steamers form a strong incentive to the attraction of mercantile vessels to a commercial port. Nowhere on the Coast of India has this been more in evidence than at Bombay, where with the provision of modern docks, the import and export trade of the city has undergone wonderful expansion, especially during the past thirty years, for from official statistics it is found that whereas in 1870-71 the tonnage of the port was only 669,718 tons, it had risen in 1902-03 to 2,041 420 tons, while the average revenue of the Port Trust was, for the five years ending 1877-78 Rs. 14.97,000 and for the year 1903-04 Rs. 64.00 000.

These figures indicate a development of trade that warrants some reference to the progress of the docks connected with the city. Those earliest constructed were known as the Upper, Middle, and Lower Bombay docks, now included in the area of the Government Dockyard. The first of the three was built about the year 1736, and the second and third added as extensions at later dates. In 1763, when Niebuhr, the traveller, visited Bombay he stated: "Two basins have been hewn out of the rock in which two ships may be at once careened. A third is now preparing. This work, which is very expensive, brings in a considerable return." Grose, a writer in the East India Company's service, in 1772 published his book, "A Voyage to the East Indies," wherein is found a plan showing the docks, which are at the present time used for the cleaning and refitting of Government vessels.

The Upper Bombay Dock is 209 feet, the Middle 183 feet, and the Lower 256 feet in length, the latter two being capable of being thrown into one dock. They appear to have sufficed for the requirements of the port down to about 1810, when the Upper and Lower Duncan Docks were constructed alongside. The former is 286 feet, and the latter 246 feet in length, the first named having been twice lengthened previous to 1849.

These, in the latter year, formed the only docks of the Port, and it is doubtful from records available at the present time, if they were then used by trading ships.

It would appear that somewhat over half a century ago the first well-defined scheme for building commercial docks assumed definite form. About that period a Mr. Heycock, acting as the spokesman of a body of merchants, came forward with a project for laying out a line of enclosed water areas, which were intended to occupy a site adjacent to that upon which the latest Bombay Dock Extension is now being carried out. Mr. Heycock brought forward his proposals during the Government of Lord Elphinstone. The latter referred the matter to a committee, and other wild schemes then coming to the front the committee recommended the erection of docks near the Apollo Bunder. In those days it was estmated that 11,000 tons of inward and outward shipping required to be provided for, and this led to unpracticable suggestions for other docks at different parts of the Island, such as Back Bay and Warli Bay.

There was then little or no accommodation for shipping if we exclude the small Sassoon Wet Dock, at Colaba, and the graving docks at Mazagon. Following on the reclamation of vast tracts of foreshore on the harbour side of the city, during the share mania days, proposals for more modern dock space began to assume definite form about 1873 or 1874, and comprised the building of a large, enclosed waterway on the Elphinstone Estate near Wari Bunder.

The foundation stone of the dock, now known as the Prince's Dock, was, on the 11th November, 1875, laid by King Edward VII, who was then, as Prince of Wales making a tour through India. The dock is 1,460 feet long by 1,000 feet in breadth, with a water area of 30 acres. It was completed and opened by Sir R. Temple, the then Governor of Bombay, in April, 1879, and cost Rs. 67 43,393. It has two entrances, one of 60 and the other of 55 feet, with a depth on the still at high water of 23 ft, 6 in. and is approached from the harbour by specially dredged channels. This dock has a total quayage of 5 960 feet inside and 950 feet outside and transit shed area of 406,209 square feet, together with a warehouse space of 170,474 square feet. It is provided with one 30-ton and fifty-three 30-cwt hydraulic cranes, the power for which is supplied from two large power houses at the north and west corner of the dock. The Mereweather Dry Dock, 525 feet long with a 65 feet entrance, was subsequently constructed and is extensively used for cleaning and repairing steamers.

The Prince's Dock for a few years was found to comply with the needs of the Port, but it was not long before it became apparent it was not capable of meeting the increasing trade, the extent of the latter being shown by the fact that about 1883 the yearly revenue of the Port Trust had risen to an approximate total of Rs. 40 25 000. In order to provide greater facilities for shipping, the construction of the Victoria Dock was decided on, the site selected being formerly occupied by the Nicol Musjid Basins. The dock was opened in March 1888. It has a water area of 25 acres, an outside quayage of 380 feet and inside quays measuring 7 425 feet in length, and entrance gate 80 feet wide with 28 ft. 6 in of water on the sill at high tide, its tranship sheds have an area of 524 000 square feet and its warehouses a space of 186.024 square feet. On its quays are fifty-six 30 cwt cranes and one crane capable of lifting 100 tons worked from two hydraulic power houses, one of which has recently been erected at Carnac Bunder, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.03,3000

For the space of the next fifteen years the Prince's and Victoria docks were found to meet all average requirements, but latterly the demands for space for steamers has proved so great that the existing want of berthing room has resulted in many vessels having to discharge and load in the harbour.

This state of affairs has resulted in the Port Trustees electing to construct another dock, which, when completed in accordance with the plans prepared by Mr. P. Glynn Messent, M.I.C.E., Engineer to the trust, will, it is believed, be the most expensive in the East. The site selected is to the South of Carnac Bunder. The dock is to have a water area of close upon 50 acres and an inside and outside quayage of 9,883 and 2,608 feet respectively. It will be entered through a tidal lock giving access for vessels of deep draught at all states of the tide, and its southern end a dry 1,000 feet in length is to be built. Outside the dock entrance berths are to be provided for the outgoing and incoming mail steamers from and to which passengers will be able to step from or into the overland trains for Calcutta, Madras, the Punjab, and other up-country cities. The plans as sanctioned by Government provide for an expenditure of Rs. 3,32,00,000 on the new works, and in April last the contract for excavations and masonry were let to the English firm of Messrs. Price, Wills & Reeves, for Rs. 1,85 01,015.

The latter scheme may be described as consisting of two parts, one the construction of the dock proper and the other the reclamation of the water area between the Shell Transport and Trading Co.'s bulk oil depot and Ballard Pier, which, together with the other oil depots on the site, will subsequently be removed to a point to the north of the harbour. For some months the contractors have been actively engaged on preliminary portions of the great work entrusted to them. Some four thousand 5-cwt concrete blocks are being made for the Ballard Pier extension, a large and powerful steam dredger and two special steam hopper barges have been purchased at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,93,500 for dredging and deepening the approaches to the dock, while numerous other hopper barges are being constructed for use in building the dams which are ultimately to protect the works connected with the erection of the outer dock walls. At the present time the area east of the Frere Road presents a scene of great animation, gangs of coolies, male and female, being engaged in building two dams running north and south of the bunder known as the North Reclamation. The material for the northern dam is excavated on the spot, while that for the southern dam is brought to the site by country boats from Elephanta Island. The first named earthwork when completed will form the central jetty of the new dock and when finished will enable masonry work to be started on the south wall. A reference to the plans and views published in this issue should tend to an appreciation of the works completed and in progress. The space available precludes further reference to various details connected with the closing of thorough fares the removal of the timber and coal depots from the site and of other matters connected with the scheme. The latter, so far as construction is concerned, is only in its initial stage but from what has been done up to the present there is every indication that the contractors and Port authorities are pushing on the scheme with all possible vigour.

The new dock is to be completed in about five years the contractors having been promised a bonus of Rs. 4.00,000 providing they complete their work by the 1st June 1910 and should they earn this gratuity there is every indication that a few years hence Bombay will be the possessor of a line of docks of which its city may be justly proud.

For the convenience of passengers on the new Edgware-road electric tramways, a handy pictorial guide to the system has been printed for free distribution by the Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Limited, consisting of a folding set of twelve views, in colours, of famous and picturesque features of the district, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

April well sustained its reputation for changeableness and provided us with thunderstorms, snowstorms, hailstorms, and the necessary cold and rain, which weather prophets would have us believe fills barns and produces plenty. Day temperatures were 3deg. below, while the mean night readings were the same amount above the mean. The highest temperature recorded during the month was 63 deg. at Nottingham, London reaching 61deg., and the lowest 20deg. at Wick, the lowest in the Metropolis being 33deg. Rain fell on eighteen days, and somewhat exceeded the mean for the month. Of bright sunshine there were but 95 hours—about 36 below our expectations—though there were only six sunless days, and all green things could boast of greater luxuriance than in more southern England. Very curiously, on the 9th ult. Aberdeen, with six minutes, and Harrogate, with one minute, were the only stations in the whole kingdom where sunshine was recorded.

We welcome 'May, the bride," our last spring month, for does she not promise us plentiful sunshine and warmth to pursuade us to forget the April chill?—a rise in temperature of 5deg. with a mean day temperature of 64deg., and the possibility of 88deg. as in 1880; 184 hours of bright sunshine, or perchance 252 hours, which was the record for 1897; while to favoured spots like Guernsey she gives 260 hours, to Hasting 235, Falmouth 234, Ventor and Douglas 228, Tenby and Torquay 223 and even to Fort Augustus 135 hours. A French proverb that winter's tail is in mid-May reminds us of the cold spell so universal from the 11th-13th of this month. We may look for twelve rainy days, with rather less than 2in. of rain, and even Glencarron escapes with little over 4 1-2in. on nineteen days.

To uphold tradition, Stonehenge ought to be making holiday—each and every pillar of its stone circles should be dancing to a right merry tune. For to-day is May Day, and the old fancy tells us that the stones represent maidens who for their sin of dancing on a Sunday were turned into stone at the signal of the church bells. There was but one clause of an alleviating nature. To make the punishment more mercifully fit the crime, it was decreed that twice a year—May Day and Midsummer Day the culprits should be allowed to return and resume their dance. Considering these limited opportunities, one must in all sincerity hope and trust that even the 'Times" plan of the district will not for an instant interfere with their arrangements.

Everyone knows the part taken by the late Lord Grimthorpe in the making of that most ideal timekeeper, "Big Ben," but it is not so generally known that he also designed and superintended the casting of the 14-ton bell 'Big Ben," and the four small bells for the quarter chimes. This is recorded by an inscription round the outer lip of, 'Big Ben": 'This bell was cast by George Mears, of Whitechapel, for the clock of the Houses of Parliament, under the direction of Edmund Beckett-Denison, Q. C., in the 21st year of the reign of Queen Victoria and in the year of our Lord MDCCCLVII." The quarter chimes—known as the "Cambridge Quarters"—were formed from the fifth bar of the opening symphony of Handel's "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and are the same as those of the University Church at Cambridge.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who made a mighty fuss over the less interesting Mellitus, forgot yesterday to honour the anniversary of St. Erkenwald, though he is the patron saint of London. There seems a conspiracy of silence against Erkenwald, for he is omitted from the fascinating Bampton Lectures of Mr. Hutton. Yet this gouty old prelate was a most popular personality with our Saxon ancestors, and a visit to his litter, long preserved in St. Paul's Cathedral was a certain remedy for fever. A recent medical rationalist has ascribed these miraculous cures—of which a reminiscence may remain in Pilgrim-street—to the health-giving breezes of Ludgate-hill!

Critics within the last day or two have had their say concerning the artists. It is interesting to read in the "Grand Magazine" what some of the artists have to say regarding the critics. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A., writes: I do not believe that a man who does not know by experience is a desirable judge, nor do I hold with modern critic that the artist who is not hampered by knowledge of his own craft is a greater genius than the artist who has studied how best to render the problems with which he has to deal. Mr. George Clausen, A.R.A., remarks that the value of criticism depends on the knowledge and taste of the critic. One would not take a man's opinion on engineering who has only looked on bridges and engines, nor on architecture if he had only looked on the fronts of houses. The necessity of special knowledge is universally admitted in these matters, and no one is ashamed to confess ignorance; but everyone, qualified or not, is ready to give some sort of a judgment on a picture.

The opinion of Mr. Frank Dicksee, R. A. is given at considerable length. Here is one extract: I should say that a man who has not actual knowledge of painting cannot be in a position to criticise it. For the Art critic to be really valuable he must have not only sympathy and insight but technical knowledge as well. The intention of a picture, Mr. Dicksee goes on to say, is open for everyone to discuss, for anyone may understand that intention. Mr. Walter Crane admits that there are exceptionally qualified critics; for the most part, however, writers on Art, more especially on the passing picture shows, let themselves loose and offer vague opinions under the shelter of influential newspapers. The weakness of such criticism, Mr. Crane says, is that it can only judge of what has gone before. When a new idea is introduced by a painter of original methods the critic is at fault.

Mr. Leader tells us that he knows no artist whose work has been so consistently blamed by the critic as his. But these criticisms have not prevented every picture of his selling. I have therefore (he goes on to say), no personal bias against the ordinary critics, and as I have no knowledge of the identity of most of them, I am willing to admit that I read and see a good deal of writing about the work of other artists, which proves to me that they do not know what they are writing about. It is very easy to find fault in a general way, but by no means so easy to pick out those signal qualities of a picture which all artists recognise. The critics, do not, as a rule, do this... Some critics select artists whom they always praise and others whom they always blame. When I take up certain papers I knew in advance what I will read. I am not bringing a charge of dishonesty against the whole fraternity, for I respect an honest critic very much indeed. At the present time Mr. Leader considers that critics, as a class, are praising the so-called impressionist school—a school of painting he holds, which is doing an immense amount of harm to modern Art. Mr. Denly Sadler, Professor Herkomer, Mr. Solomon, J Solomon, and others also give their opinions.

The Chairman of the Manchester Education Committee illustrated rather ingeniously the other day, the general ignorance of otherwise well-informed men concerning familiar and common things of every-day use. Addressing a gathering in the Grocery and Produce Exchange, he asked, What is the difference between sago and tapioca? and the laughter that followed was the laughter of men unable to supply an answer. Later in the afternoon Sir James Hoy enjoyed the discomfiture of some of Manchester's leading men in the grocery trade when they were plied with his conundrum and obliged to give it up. None was so honest as he, who blurted out—One is rough and the other smooth, and I defy you to get a better answer from 95 per cent of the men who use this Exchange. But the next generation of Manchester grocers will not be cornered by such a catch as this if the lectures at the School of Technology are remembered. Perhaps they will be able even to explain why the law draws such a great distinction between a starch obtained from the pith of one tree and a precisely similar starch obtained by similar methods from the roots of another.

The motorist who knocks his man down and runs away is justly unpopular but the man who stays is liable to be misunderstood, as the following story illustrates. It is told of a doctor in an Australian city who owns a motor but is not very expert as a driver. He was travelling down a city street when he ran into and capsized a pedestrian. He looked behind him and seeing the man still prone made a circuit and ran back, intending to stop beside and help him. But the motor shot a yard or two beyond the mark and hit the man again just as he was about to get up. The doctor turned his car once more and was cautiously stealing near to the prostrate sufferer when an excited spectator rushed from the side walk and shaking the victim exclaimed "Look out! he's coming at you again" whereupon the man scrambled up and started to run. In the world (moralises the "Sydney Bulletin" it is not sufficient to have good intention, You must also be able to drive.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Noticing the Health Officer's campaign against small-pox, the "Indu Prakash" remarks:—A permanent home of a number of diseases and epidemics has our city of Bombay become owing to the sins of ommission and commission of serval decades. Our gutters, our gullies, our huge chawls, our narrow, lanes, all these are the causes. Every Health Officer should therefore recognize this central fact first. If he does so, he will see that the best manner of improving the health of the city lies in removing from it its filth and dirt and clearing off its disease-breeding agencies scattered everywhere. What we want therefore is a campigan against the resting and breeding places of disease and epidemic, poison and bacilli, and not a campaign against persons or Gharry-wallas, certainly not a compaign of stringent and repressive measures. Let the city be first made completely sanitary. There will be time afterwards to be strict. Let it have good hospitals and then let isolation be enforced.

APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The "Indian Spectator" discourses: The temperature of generosity in the appointment of Natives in the public service seems to be rapidly falling in Bengal. Analysing the figures published by Government, we pointed out a few weeks ago that it was in Bengal and the Punjab that the reactionary policy, complained of in the Viceregal Council, was particularly visible, and not so much in the other provinces. We hoped that there was some satisfactory explanation of the figures: it has not been our good fortune to see any such explanation as yet; on the contrary the Bengal Government notifies that "in the office of the Board of Revenue, thirty per cent. of the appointments on the pay of Rs. 40 and upwards will be reserved for Europeans and Eurasians." Is this Sir Andrew Fraser's reply to Mr. Gokhale? If the rule means that the remaining 70 per cent. of appointments throughout all grades of pay will be reserved for Hindus and Mahomedans, these two communities may not on the whole be losers. Without knowing sufficient details about the number and pay of the appointments concerned, we cannot make out how the rule will affect the respective communities.

PARSI CRICKET.

The "Rast Goftar" states:—The resolution of the Parsi Cricket clubs to abandon, this year their usual matches with the Hindu Gymkhana, will be received by all true lovers of the game with not an unmixed delight. The scenes of so common occurrence of late years, on the occasion of these matches rendered it imperative that they should be, totally abandoned, rather than to have in them a cause to rake up racial animosities and hatred. Rowdism and undignified partisanship formed special features on the part of the spectators, and the bitterness, if not opportunely suppressed, threatened to assume serious aspects ending in some unpleasant breach of the peace. While all who take a genuine interest in the furtherance and promotion of this manly game in the native communities deplore that these interesting matches should cease, even for a time, they would unanimously welcome this resolution of the Parsi cricket clubs, which is not arrived at, a day too soon. As circumstances would have it, the Parsis have not taken an initiative in the resolution they have now adopted; for a similar measure was taken last year, by the Hindus when they summarily annulled all existing fixtures with Parsi clubs, in the latter portion of the cricket season. As such, the charge hurled against them of being prompted by racial jealousies in the matter of this resolution, is absolutely unfounded.

THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES' BENCH.

The 'Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks that the Bench of Honorary Magistrates' in Bombay is doomed to die. Our contemporary says:—Pity the sorrows of the poor Honorary Magistrates. Their most perfervid but one-eyed advocate in the Press, sends forth a piteous wail as to their rank and file thinning, and with uplifted hands appeals to Hercules on the hieghts of Mahableshwar to come soon to their aid, lest their mercurial organisation should resolve itself into its original atomic globules. But even though Hercules come to their aid do they not know that they are doomed? Do they not know that it is with an effort that they have managed to cohere? Do they not know that even with the best prop they can get for a time they must crumble and decay before another summer approaches? They need not ask the reason why? They know it. They are daily growing conscious of it. No hot-house plant has ever thriven. Let to itself it has withered and died away. The Honorary Magistracy was a hot-house plant forced on the city by a handful of well-meaning enthusi[illegible] lacking in civic experience and practi[illegible] That Magistracy is bound to die and n[illegible] utterly sorry at that event. Indeed a thing witho[illegible]acity. lity and without bone and muscle forced [illegible] be- being, can never prolong its existence.

INDIAN CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The "Gujerat Mitra" observes: It appears that owing to the uncertainty of the near approach of the General election, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has postponed his departure to England as a delegate from this Presidency. The Bombay members of the Indian Deputation were to have left for England by last week's mail. The representative from the Punjab, Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai of Lahore, was to have sailed also in their company. We do not know when if at all, the delegates from this Presidency, again decide to go. Possibly their decision would depend on the advice that our English friends at home may be able to give as to the changed political atmosphere of that country. For ourselves, we do not think that we need defer the translation of our political campaign from India to England indefinitely, or that it may be made to depend upon exigencies and ever-changing circumstances of British politics. We must set to work with a more earnest faith and will then we command at present to ensure success in our mission.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks: Three Congress delegates, two from Bombay and one from Lahore, were to have sailed for England on Saturday last for the purpose of stumping the country prior to the general elections which are expected to come off in the near future; but for some reason or other, the departure of these delegates has been put off until further orders are received from the Congress Committee in England, who are in the meantime eagerly watching the hands on the political dial of Great Britain. There are many friends of the Congress, who doubt the wisdom of sending these delegates to England at a time when the country will be deeply engaged in discussing some of the most important questions affecting the Imperial policy of the Empire, and social and domestic measures which require the most pressing attention of the inhabitants of that country. But as some of Congress leaders seem to believe that the oratory and eloquence of Indian delegates will be able to bring down the walls of the fortress of Conservatism, and that they can after sweeping away the present party in power replace them by the Liberals, who are the real friends of India, let them by all means gratify their desire in the direction.

The "Indian Spectator" observes: In view of the discussion whether the Indian deputation to England should identify itself with any political party, it is interesting to learn from the papers received yesterday that Sir William Wedderburn has issued a circular to associations and members of Parliament of all parties asking them whether they would "co-operate in obtaining for these gentlemen a hearing at a public meeting in your locality." This procedure is sound and proper.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 6th May 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th May 1905—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,34,611	9,28,5[illegible]8	3,09[illegible]	11,66,255
I M R do ...	51,783	1,00,8[illegible]	41[illegible]	1,53,125
Total......	2,86,394	10,29,41[illegible]	3,544	13,19,380
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th May 1904—				
G I P R system...	2,76,796	7,9[illegible],187	8 513	10,77,496
I M R do ...	72,269	1,68,[illegible]2	1,122	2,42,113
Total......	3,49,06[illegible]	9,60 909	9,635	13,1[illegible],609
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	−42,1[illegible]5	+1,36,361	−5,41[illegible]	+ 88,759
I M R...	−20,486	−67,82[illegible]	− 674	−88,988

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 13th May, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06......	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 13th May 1905 by Council Bills........................	£1,727.768
	By Gold ..	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 14th May 1905 to 31st March 1906........................	£14,702, 32

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. [illegible] of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so their the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose [illegible] administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence [illegible] sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] from [illegible] Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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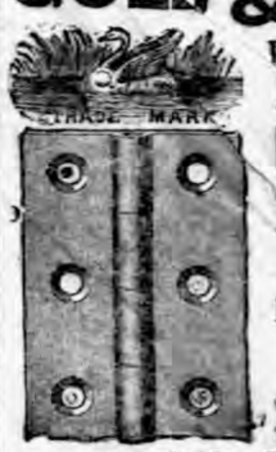

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" " Cooked, whole or half ham "	2	0
" " cut in slices ... "	2	8

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Real Wilts Middles 18 to 28" ea. as supplied to H. M. the King ... ... per lb.	1	2
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" " Bellies 12 to 18" ea. ... "	1	0
" " on cut ... "	1	1

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Gloster, English	... "	0	14
Gruyere (Real)	... "	1	0
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" on cut	... "	1	8

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No. 235,29. Set pearls Rs. 40.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

I WISH to call my readers' attention to a paper of exceptional interest which appears in The Independent Review. I refer to Mr. G. M, Trevelyan's The Middle Marches, from which I quote this extract on the ballad poetry of the North. The Border Ballads are distinguished from the old ballads of South England, similar in form and often based upon the same folk-legends, by a higher and tenser poetical strain, and far deeper melancholy. Their more tragic mood may be in some part due to the real conditions of life prevailing in the Border country, where violent death dogged man's footsteps every day. To be a lover in a South-English ballad is to run a fair chance of living happily ever afterwards, but to assume the part in a Border Ballad is a more hazardous undertaking. No father, mother, brother, or rival will have pity before it is too late; they are more fanged than wolves and bears. And chance is generally in league with the Tragic Muse. When her brother determines to burn Lady Maisry for loving an Englishman too well, Lord William rides up just too late to do anything, but burn her whole family in revenge. Even when the ballad ends well there has generally been bloodshed as in the original Lochinvar, which has none of the rollicking canter and swagger of Scott's modern rendering. And the best ballads are the most tragic. Something grand and inevitable, like the doom impending over the Lion Gate at Mycenæ, broods over each of these stone peel towers high upon the bent and rude forts of great sware oak trees covered with turfs. Even the most wicked and horrible stories are not sordid, but tragic.

"Why does your brand sae drop wi' blude,
Edward, Edward?
Why does your brand sae drop wi' blude,
And why sae sad gang ye, O?

O I hae killed my father, dear,
Mither, Mither;
O I hae killed my father, dear,
Alas! and wae is me, O!"

"And what will ye do wi' your tow'rs and your ha',
Edward, Edward?
And what will ye do wi' your tow'rs and your ha',
That were sae fair to see, O?"

"I'll let them stand till they doun fa', Mither, mither:
"I'll let them stand till they doun fa',
For here never mair maun I be, O."

Or again, when Helen of Kirkconnel has been killed by a shot aimed at her lover, not even a fierce revenge can give him any ease.

As I went down the water side,
None but my foe to be my guide,
None but my foe to be my guide,
On fair Kirkconnell Lee.
I lighted down, my sword did draw,
I hack'd him into pieces sma',
I hack'd him into pieces sma',
For her sake that died for me.

I wish I were where Helen lies!
Night and day on me she cries,
And I am weary of the skies,
For her sake that died for me.

Lyke-Wake Dirge is perhaps the most awful and solemn expression that was ever given to the barbarous popular religion of the Dark Ages, as distinct from the higher flights of more cultivated Italian and French Catholicism. Yet, in nine Border Ballads out of ten, there is no religious motif; and consolation is hardly ever sought in expectation of a meeting in heaven. The sense of human life, its passions, its love, its almost invariable tragedy seem the abiding thoughts of this savage but great-souled people. The supernatural world consists of ghosts of the departed, and of the fairies—those friends, with whom the poets go on mysterious rides like that "Thomas the Rhymer."

O they rade on, and farther on,
And they waded through rivers aboon the knee.
And they saw neither sun nor moon,
But they heard the roaring of the sea.

It was mirk, mirk night, and there was nae stern light,
And they waded thro' red blude to the knee,
For a' the blude that's shed on earth
Rins through the springs o' that countrie.

M. Maurice Barres's new book, Au service de l'Allemagne, comes in what some folk are fond of calling the psychological moment, now when there is not unnaturally some perturbation in France about the attitude and intentions of Germany. It is the first volume of a series with the general title, Les Bastions de l'Est, in which M. Barres proposes to deal with the epic and secular struggle between Teutonism and Latinism on the historic frontier of the Rhine. In the present volume after describing very eloquently and picturesquely the country of the Rhine provinces, and his own recent observations therein of still active racial antagonism, he proceeds to tell the story of a young Frenchman of Alsace and his experiences in a German barracks. This young Alsasian of Alsace, true to M. Barres's creed of race and country preached in Les Deracines, prefers to take service with the German colours rather than to exile himself from the traditions of home and family. The book, in fact, supplies the converse case to M. Rene Barin's Oberle. M. Barres, calls it an episode—just one scene in the long tragedy played upon the Rhine through historic ages. M. Barres it will be remembered, is one of the candidates for the vacant chair in the Academy.

M. Rodin's bust of Henri Becque, the dramatist, is, so the municipal council of Paris has decided, at the instance of M. Sardou's committee, to be set on a column at the corner of the Boulevard de Courcelles and the Avenue de Villiers, not far from where the dramatist lived. The council has decreed that there shall be no more monuments in the Champs Elysees or the Parc Monceau. Better late than never, comments the Gil Blas. The council has perceived that the finest sites in Paris have been sufficiently disfigured by the organisateurs d'hommages posthumes. Let London also beware. The organisateurs d'hommages posthumes are becoming as active in England as in France, and as a rule the sculptors are less successful.

Maupassant for the Young Person—that is among the latest triumphs of French Publishing. The firm of Ollendorf has just issued Contes Choisis de Guy de Maupassant. Edition pour la Jeunesse, Mr. Gosse once confessed when recommending to the British public the admirable novels of M. Rene Bazin, since an Academician, that he was often embarrassed by requests from young ladies for advice about French novels. Persons similarly embarrassed by ladylike curiosity about Maupassant have now their way clear, and a really satisfactory answer to give. For the susceptibilities of the young person have been safeguarded, not by the unsatisfactory method of bowdlerisation, but by discreet selection; and the volume contains many fine stories, quiet characteristic of Maupassant's genius, It is, moreover, introduced by M. Marcel Prevost, sometime author of Les Demi Vierges and Letters de Femmes, but now candidate for the Academy, and a champion of feminisme.

Feminisme, thanks to the agitation for amendment of the code as to the mutual obligations of marriage, much occupies the minds of legislators, ladies, and dramatic authors in France, and divides the public attention with the King, the Kaiser, and the questions of maritime neutrality, the Separation of Church and State. There is appearing this very day in Paris a book entitled Mon Feminisme, signed S. Poirson the elegant virility of whose style, says the Gil Blas will not prevent acute readers from divining that the author is probably a lady, and a lady among the most distinguished in Parisian Society.

M. Gaston Deschamps has been complaining in "Le Temps" that the later French novelists appear to have lost the power of creating characters that live. In M. Bourget's books for example, he says he looks in vain for characters like Achilles, Ulysses, Don Quixote, Dr. Pangloss, Rastignac, Romeo, Juliet, Mireille Cyrano, d'Artagnan, Porthos, Aramis, Monte Cristo le Capitaine Fracasse, Vautrin, Mercadet, Rodin, Phileas Fogg, M. de Camors, Madame Bovary Madame Chrysantheme, M. Poirier, or Giboyer. The list is M. Detchamps's own, and strikes one as a little lop-sided. However, his point is clear, His theory is that the novelists are no longer "poets" in the French sense, "makers" in the original sense, "creators" as the critics' slang goes.

M. Deschamps thinks Alphonse Daudet was the last French novelist with this great gift, and he cites Tartarin, Delobelle, and Numa Roumestan for examples of it. This is interesting, because Daudet himself, driven to bay in Flaubert's circle, protested that to create characters that live was more the business of the novelist than to write fine prose-and he confessed the thrill of paternal pride with which he heard people remark of some real person, "Why, he is a perfect Tartarin or Delebelle." These were Daudet's own two selections among his own characters. It may be observed, however, that some at least of the examples in M. Deschamps's list are from recent and still living writers.

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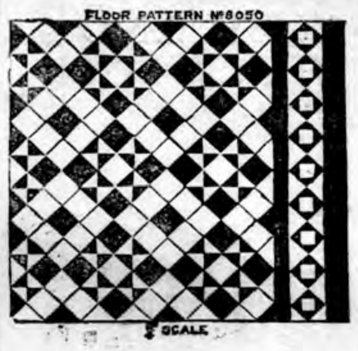

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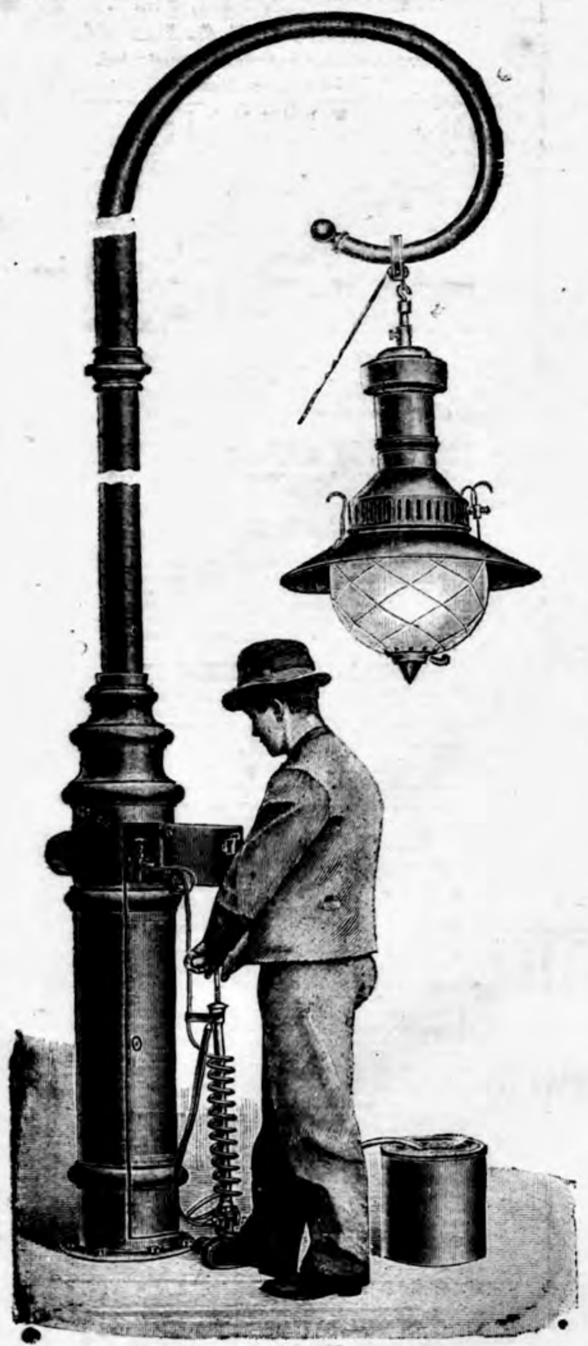

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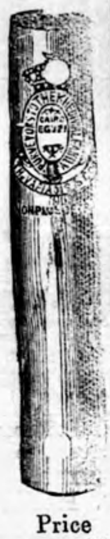

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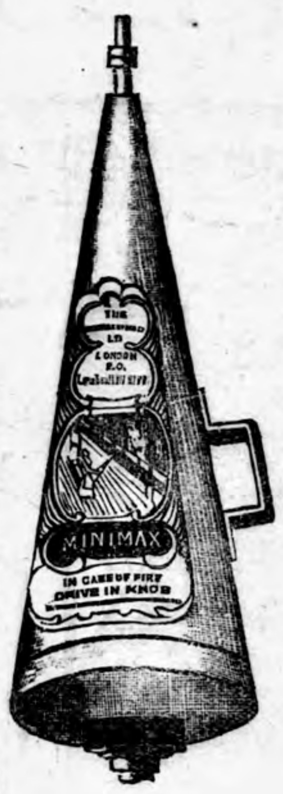

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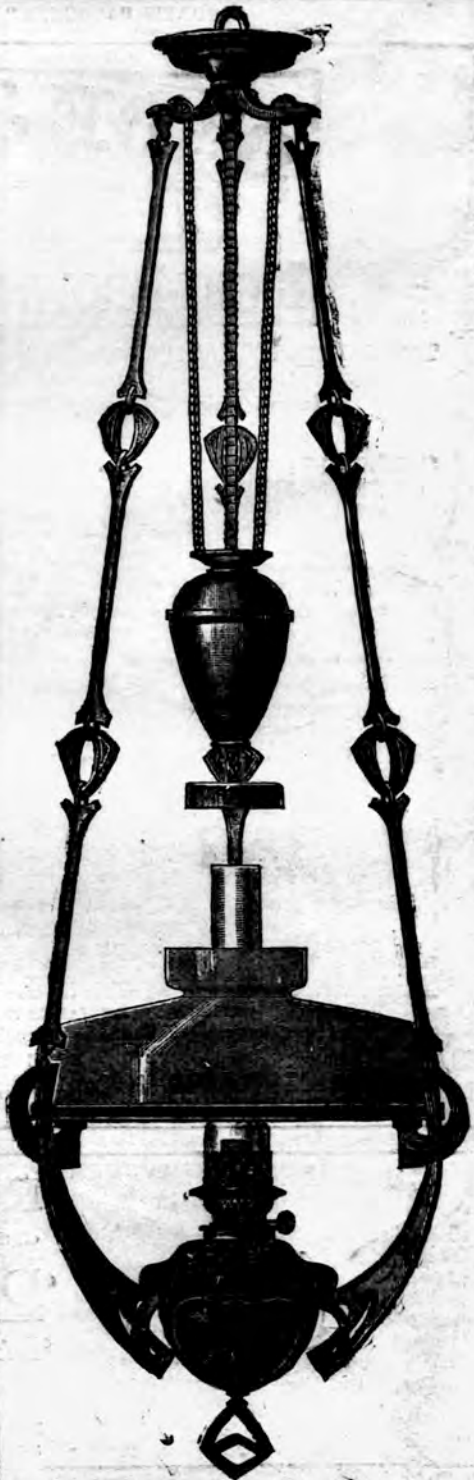

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